THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Japanese Army-Navy Chiefs Ousted After U. S. Sinks 19 Vessels at Truk; RAF-American Bombs Shake Reich

Army Releases Seamen; Swedes Protest to Berlin; Tax Office Open Tomorrow

The World's Day—February 21, 1944

Washington: Army Furloughs Men for Sea Duty

Six hundred officers and men who once served in the Merchant Marine have been furloughed by the Army to return to the sea, the War Shipping Administration reported in its drive to meet an increasing need for ship's crews. The men had been drafted while working ashore. There are 42,000 former merchant mariners now at work on shore jobs, with the WSA trying to recruit as many as possible, it was pointed out.

Reports that eight Liberty ships had recently cracked up in the Atlantic and returned to Britain for repairs were described as "absolutely untrue" by A. C. Kerr, Regional Director of the War Shipping Administration in London.

The Congress of Industrial Organizations commenced publication of a monthly servicemen's edition of the C. I. O. News, the Union's official paper. It is to be distributed through "relatives and friends," the union announced.

A message vetoing the $2,315,000,000 tax bill will be sent to Congress tomorrow by President Roosevelt, predicted House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D) of Texas, who also predicted that the veto will be sustained.

Contending that membership in the Falange, described as the "prototype in Spain of the Fascist and Nazi parties of Italy and Germany," is a disqualification to American citizenship, the Justice Department filed suit to denaturalize Isidro Conde Fernandez of San Juan, P. R. He came to Puerto Rico from Spain in 1915, was naturalized in 1942, but had allegedly joined the Falange in 1938, the Government charged. [Page 11.]

Installation of power steering apparatus on 11 seagoing superbarges constructed on the West Coast has been approved by the Maritime Commission. Experience had shown that the equipment to be replaced had made the barges difficult to manage at sea.

Legislation which would abolish the Farm Security Administration as now constituted and change the financing of the Government's farm tenant program was approved by a special House Agriculture Subcommittee. The committee had been set up to study the FSA after House members criticized the agency.

In Europe: Sweden Protests German Violations

Swedish protests over two alleged German violations of its neutrality has been submitted to Berlin. The incidents concern a Swedish plane fired on by a German antiaircraft boat, and a German plane which signaled for a forced landing on a Swedish field but flew away instead.

Attempted assassination of King Peter of Yugoslavia in Cairo was reported by the Moscow Radio, the radiocast claiming the attempt was made by Fascists who wished to make it appear the act was committeed by Yugoslav soldiers wishing to return to Yugoslavia to fight with the Partisan forces. The Government in exile is said to oppose the return of Yugoslavs to join the Partisans.

Count de Rohan-Chabot, Vice-President of the French Red Cross, has been arrested by the Gestapo, the British Radio states.

Marshal Pietro Badoglio's government has canceled all contracts obtained through political influence during the Fascist regime.

The Turkish Government was accused by the Moscow Radio of aiding German propagandists, which claimed that the Nazis were intensifying their activity "facilitated by Turkish official circles."

Adolf Hitler has decorated Leon Degrelle, Belgian Nazi leader, and two generals for leading the escape of German troops from the Cherkasy trap in Russia, according to a German DNB dispatch to European newspapers.

Boston: Income Tax Office Open on Holiday

Offices of the Collector of Internal Revenue throughout Massachusetts will be open tomorrow, a legal holiday, from 8:30 a. m. to 5 p. m. to provide facilities for taxpayers to file their Federal income tax returns, it was announced today by Denis W. Delaney, Federal Collector for this district.

Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill announced today that his nephew, Lieut. Arthur Linnehan of Vallejo, Calif., is a prisoner of war in Germany. He was informed by Red Cross telegram. Since Jan. 11 Lieutenant Linnehan had been reported missing.

National: Maryland to Consider Service Vote

A special session of the Maryland Legislature was tentatively set for March 6 to amend absentee voting laws to facilitate voting of service personnel, it was announced in Annapolis.

The escort carrier Sitkoh, 23d of its type to be launched at Henry J. Kaiser's Vancouver, Wash., yard, was sponsored by the wife of Rear Admiral Henry M. Mullinix, a carrier task force commander missing in action last November. The yard had launched the Liscome Bay, the carrier flagship commanded by the Admiral, which was torpedoed and sunk in the invasion of the Gilberts.

The light cruiser Oklahoma City was launched by the Cramp Shipbuilding Company in Philadelphia, sponsored by Mrs. Anton H. Classen, philanthropist and realtor of Oklahoma City. A sister ship of the Cleveland class, the Galveston, was begun immediately after the launching.

A plan to turn millions of volunteer civilian defense workers to community service after the war was made public in Milwaukee with the announcement that Mrs. Alice Tolan has been named chairman of a National Survey Committee of the Association of Junior Leagues of America and the National Federation of Community Chests and Councils.

Orient: Japanese Shifts Key to Apprehension?

Major shifts in the Japanese military and naval high commands, as well as drastic Cabinet changes, appear to reflect Japanese apprehension over affairs in the Pacific, and are believed to have been made in an effort to tighten Cabinet control over the military situation. [Pages 1 and 7.]

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Waste Paper Collections

Boston, Monday thru Friday.

Quincy, Thursday thru Saturday.

Lynn, Saturday.

Dover, Saturday.

Arguments in Curley Suit To Start Thursday Morning

With completion of evidence in the $500,000 libel suit of Representative James M. Curley (D) of Massachusetts against the Curtis Publishing Company in the United States District Court at Boston today, Judge Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr., announced that arguments of attorneys for both sides will be heard Thursday, starting at 10 a. m. The charge of the judge to the jury will start at 9:30 a. m. Friday, he said.

Prior to the defense resting a stipulation was filed as to what would be testified to by Wesley Winans Stout of Detroit, Mich., editor in chief of the Saturday Evening Post in 1941 when the article entitled "Cardinal O'Connell and Cold Roast Boston" was published. This was the article on which the libel suit was based.

The stipulation said in part, "Sometime in the spring of 1941 I became interested in the idea of publishing in the Post an article on Cardinal O'Connell. I was familiar with the work of Jack Alexander and knew that he was a talented, skillful and reliable writer. Mr. Alexander was commissioned to write an article on Cardinal O'Connell. . . .

"No Malicious Motives"

"Mr. Alexander submitted his article and it was accepted. I had never met or known Cardinal O'Connell. I had never met or known James M. Curley, who was mentioned in the article. I had no malevolent or malicious motives whatever toward either the Cardinal or Mr. Curley or any reason for having any."

Earlier in the day Herman M. Bates of Reading testified regarding employment methods practiced

Continued on Page 2, Column 7

Weather Predictions

Fair

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Washington's Birthday

All editions of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will be omitted on Feb. 22, a legal holiday.

New Boston Consul

By a Staff Photographer

Kung Shou Wang

First Chinese Vice-Consul appointed to Boston, who has just arrived from Washington, where he was third secretary in the Chinese Embassy.

Counters Of Stores Filling Up

Shopping in downtown Boston is much more fun today than it was in 1943.

Instead of gradually emptying shelves under the spur of military demands for vast stockpiles, and the sharp rush of consumers to get the things they want while they can, retail stores report a leveling off in military requirements and a growing tendency among consumers to put off their major buying until after the war.

As a result, some of the products that had completely disappeared from retail counters and were practically counted "out" for the duration are reappearing on a

Continued on Page 2, Column 6

Labor Attacks U. S. Figure On Cost of Living

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21—Charging that the cost of living has risen, nearly twice as high as the Government's statistics disclose, organized labor today renewed its campaign to persuade the Administration to revise the "Little Steel" formula in order to permit a general upping of wages.

Spokesmen for both the Congress for Industrial Organizations and the American Federation of Labor joined in declaring that compared with the American worker "everybody else is not making equal sacrifice."

The "Little Steel" formula permits the National War Labor Board to allow up to 15 per cent increase in wages in order to compensate for the higher wartime cost of living.

The Government's officially accepted cost-of-living index prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics shows that living costs rose 23.4 per cent from January, 1941, to December, 1943.

Labor representatives contend that over the same period living costs have actually increased at least 43.5 per cent.

Jump Gun on Committee

It is around these conflicting figures that the present controversy swirls.

George Meany, Secretary-Treasurer of the A. F. of L., and R. J. Thomas, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations' United Automobile Workers—the two labor members of President Roosevelt's new cost-of-living committee—contend that the effect of living-cost increases is "cruel and disastrous to morale" of workers.

They have, in consequence, jumped the gun on the Committee's report and have submitted a separate 104-page document to the White House to support their conclusion that living costs have risen 43 per cent and to point up

Continued on Page 11, Column 4

Associated Press from Coast Guard

Japanese Prisoners at Kwajalein

Associated Press

Reinforcements for Anzio

Wide World

United States Gunner Aids in Defense of London

London Girds Defenses To Deblitz Nazi Air Arm

By Daedalus

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Is Great Britain going to experience a repetition of the air raids of 1940-1941?

Are the recent comparatively heavy raids on London a sign that the Luftwaffe has been able to build up a new bomber force? Or are they due to new methods of approach?

Information from various sources indicates that the Luftwaffe has grown weak despite the stepped-up tempo and increased power of recent German raids against Great Britain.

Causes for the Luftwaffe's de-

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 21—London is going into battle again.

That is the unquestionable impression one gets from a tour of the city today after last night's Luftwaffe bid to reopen an air blitz on the 1940-41 scale.

There is a good deal of clearing up being attended to today. There is tightening up of fire-fighting and air-raid precautions organizations.

Behind the cheerful, busy outward appearance of the average Cockney there is a new realization of how detestable and frightening an experience it is to be bombed. But this great city, which once survived 57 consecutive nights of bombing, is bracing itself anew for any eventuality.

While the raid the night of Feb. 18-19 was largely a fire-razing attack, last night many high explosives, as well as fire bombs, crashed down on many widely

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Sol Ought to Know —He Wrote the Law

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (AP)—Representative Sol Bloom (D) of New York, an authority on the Constitution and the Flag, smiled as he left a White House office recently, but quickly changed to a scowl when he noticed an American Flag with a gold border in the Executive Office lobby.

"That is against the law which says the Flag should be plain and not trimmed or embellished in any way," Mr. Bloom stormed.

Bill Simmons, the President's doorkeeper, called the Army Adjutant General's office and told Mr. Bloom they would take the matter under advisement.

"They don't have to take it under advisement, it's wrong," the New Yorker shot back.

"How do you know?" a reporter asked.

"I wrote the law," was the reply.

'Foreign Slaves' in Reich Aid Prisoners to Escape

By a Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal, Feb. 21—The dramatic and hazardous escape of two Allied officers from a prison camp in Germany has disclosed that the millions of foreign workers impressed into service within the Reich are beginning to get organized.

For it was through this tightly knit co-operation of the foreign "slaves" of the Nazis that the two officers succeeded in making their way to Lisbon.

The young men were prisoners of war in a camp in Southwestern Germany. It took them roughly six weeks' time from the date of their escape to cross into Portugal. The journey was made mostly on foot and by bus, but also included a flight in a Lufthansa plane as German civilian passengers.

Many Other Fugitives Shot

The escape from their OFLAG prison camp for officers was made in the company of several dozen British officers early in January. But it is understood that the majority of the Britons were rounded up and shot in the surrounding forests during the four subsequent days.

The two young men in question, whose names cannot be given since their families remain in enemy-occupied territory, started moving across Germany by night, eating stolen vegetables. Details of their journey also must remain secret, but it can be said that they owe their freedom largely to courageous organizations which have been formed among foreign workers inside the Reich.

They crossed the frontier into Switzerland illegally on Jan. 15, and, scorning comfortable internment, crossed the Swiss-French frontier, also illegally, on Jan. 25.

New Clothes and New Identities

Once inside France, they were taken charge of by the "resistance movement," which gave them new clothes, identity and ration cards, and even bus tickets.

It was typical of the present temper of Occupied France, they say, that during one bus ride all the passengers started guessing openly on the date of the second front.

Always escorted by resistance movement leaders, they passed through Lyons about a fortnight ago. They report that city is now

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

Fourth of German fighter-plane output is reported knocked out—Allies regain initiative on Italian beachhead.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press and other direct news dispatches

Smashing American victories in the Pacific have been followed by record air blows against Germany.

The tremendous significance of the triumphs in the Pacific is seen in a Tokyo announcement that the chiefs of the Japanese naval and military staffs—Fleet Admiral Osami Nagano and Field Marshal Gen Sugiyama—have been relieved of their posts.

Three domestic posts in the Japanese Cabinet also have been involved in a reorganization.

RAF bombers in great force pounded the German industrial city of Stuttgart last night. Only 11 bombers were lost in contrast to 79 which failed to return from a Feb. 19 blow against Leipzig.

The Stuttgart assault followed by a few hours a series of widespread daylight raids by an estimated 2,000 American planes on Nazi aircraft factories.

And shortly after Stuttgart was attacked, United States Fortresses and Liberators dealt the Nazi home front its fourth great aerial blow in 36 hours by bombarding undisclosed targets in Northwest Germany.

General Arnold says the American attacks alone destroyed a fourth of Germany's fighter-plane output, although he does not specify how he arrives at such an estimate.

Meanwhile, in the Pacific, the full extent of the American triumph at Truk is disclosed.

In a two-day attack on Feb. 16 and 17 an aircraft carrier task force sank 19 Japanese ships—2 light cruisers, 3 destroyers, 1 ammunition ship, 1 seaplane tender, 2 oilers, 2 gunboats, and 8 cargo ships. At the same time, 127 enemy aircraft were shot down and 74 destroyed on the ground. And heavy damage was done to aviation and naval installations.

American losses are listed as only 17 planes, while "moderate damage" was done to one surface ship. Presumably no attempt was made to land at the powerful Japanese bastion.

A few hundred miles east of Truk, United States infantry and Marine troops are rapidly driving the Japanese from Eniwetok Island in the atoll group of the same name.

American forces followed up their week-end invasion of the atoll group with a new landing yesterday. Admiral Nimitz says half the 6,000-yard-long Eniwetok Island has been seized. The entire Eniwetok Atoll group, except for the remaining half of the embattled island and near-by Parry Island, is now in American hands.

In the Southwest Pacific, Allied air and sea power has carried out heavy attacks on two other once-mighty Japanese bases—Rabaul, New Britain, and Kavieng, New Ireland.

In Italy, Allied troops have rewon the initiative in the Anzio beachhead and are striking at the Germans with infantry, tanks, planes, and naval guns. It seems unlikely the Germans will be able to mount another major offensive against the beachhead in the near future, although one radio report says Hitler has told Field Marshal Kesselring he must drive the invaders into the sea within 10 days.

In Russia, the Red Army continues to grind ahead on a 100-mile front toward the Baltic gateway city of Pskov, advancing up to 12 miles, inflicting heavy casualties on the Germans, and capturing 114 villages.

'Yankee Doodle' In Rome

By Ernest Zaugg

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland, Feb. 21—In Rome you can now hear the thunder of cannon in the struggle at Nettuno. But in the streets you can also hear people whistling "Yankee Doodle."

These are the folks who listen to the American radio "Voice of America." Reports from Rome show the inroads of this propaganda.

Frantic appeals of Neo-Fascists to the Romans to form battalions to share in the defense of Rome remain unanswered. The spirit of Horatius seems dead.

"From cliffs of the Capital 27 centuries of history look down upon you. Do you really want to prove yourselves unworthy of your past?" is the type of appeal which Mussolini's Neo-Fascists launch upon the indifferent Romans.

The people realize that no real power or living enthusiasm exists in Neo-Fascism, but solely the strategic interests of a foreign power.

Sectarian Quarrels

The confusion of petty sectarian quarrels, blacklists, corruption trials, decrees and counterdecrees of jealous heirs of Mussolini's heritage lack all grandeur in the eyes of the masses, according to word that comes across the border.

When papers announce the trial or execution of some new rebel or traitor the people say indifferently, "That makes one less. Let them eat each other up."

Faded flowers of Fascism have lost their fragrance. Slogans such as "believe, obey, fight," "live dangerously," "better a lion for a day than a lamb for a hundred years," spread by Mussolini have no more meaning for Italians.

A Swiss comic sheet shows Italy hiding behind the skirts of Helvetia, referring to Fascist operating heroes of yesterday now seeking refuge here walking under guard through the cities, often rude and overbearing, and unaccustomed to the manners of peace.

Neo-Fascism wavers between the pure terrorism of Roberto Farinacci and the doctrine of Alessandro Pavolini who are trying to give the movement the color of social revolution.

Loyalty to the House of Savoy

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Daughter of Envoy Places Fourth In Soviet Ski Tourney

MOSCOW, Feb. 21 (AP)—Kathleen Harriman, with her father, Ambassador W. Averell Harriman, in the gallery, placed fourth yesterday in the women's slalom race of the Russian Republican Ski Championship.

She covered the course on Lenin Hills, outside of Moscow, twice in 49 and 50 seconds. The times of the winner, who is a skiing instructress, were 42 and 43 seconds, respectively.

Miss Harriman, who wore gray ski pants, a brown sweat shirt and a blue cap, said "I am embarrassed by my costume." Her opponents wore navy blue ski suits which Miss Harriman termed "very smart."

Mr. Harriman said he thought his daughter finished in "just about the right place." Her competitors, he said, looked "very workmanlike."

Air Over Europe:

Germany Shaken By U. S.-RAF Blows

London dispatches said a count showed 126 enemy planes were shot down in the Feb. 20th 2,000-plane attack by American air forces, the greatest daylight air operation in history.

RAF night bombers followed up the crippling blow with an assault on industrial Stuttgart in South-

Continued on Page 8, Column 2

Vacationing Boston Pupils Out for Record in Paper

For the first time in the history of Boston's scrap paper collections the school children will officially help. Organized as the Junior Salvage Army, about 50,000 pupils awoke this morning all primed to go out and unearth a record collection of the desperately needed material.

Today opened the week-long collection of both paper and tin in the Hub. Wards 1 to 5 were visited by City trucks today; Wards 6 to 10 will be collected tomorrow.

Salvage Director George G. Hyland declared today he expected the biggest waste paper collection the City has yet seen, since the entire proceeds of the collection will be turned over to the Red Cross 1944 War Fund in accordance with recent notices in the newspapers.

Vacation Week Helps

School children of the city are on vacation this week, and hence will have a real opportunity to help boom the waste paper collection, gathering the papers in their own homes and those of their neighbors, bundling them properly, and putting them out for collection.

Director Hyland said today, "Let's make this waste paper collection drive a smashing success so that we can make a real contribution to the war effort and at the same time turn over a substantial donation to the Red Cross.

"The boys and girls of Boston have an opportunity to do a real job this week, to back up their brothers and fathers on the fighting fronts by helping to supply the waste paper and scrap tin that is needed by our country for the manufacture of vital war equipment. I am confident that the collections will reflect the results of their efforts."

Maine Sets Fast Pace

School children of the State of Maine have set a stiff pace for this work. In a recent drive the entire State made a good showing, but in Albion, the small town which achieved the best record, 5,687 pounds were collected during the week of Jan. 24 to 30, or an average of 227.48 pounds for each pupil. The drive came after the Ames Safety Envelope Company contributed a check for $25 to the Salvage Division at Portland. The Salvage Division used the check as a prize to the school collecting the most paper, and the presentation was made today to the third, fourth and fifth grades of the intermediate and grammar school at Albion.

HOW TO SHOP WITH RATION TOKENS

New System Saves Time, Trouble, Manpower and Paper

ALL RED and BLUE stamps in War Ration Book 4 are WORTH 10 POINTS EACH
FIVE BLUE stamps become valid beginning Feb. 27: 8A, 8B, 8C, 8D and 8E
THREE RED stamps become valid beginning Feb. 27: 8A, 8B and 8C
New stamps become valid every 2 weeks
Tear off ACROSS TOP of page
RED and BLUE TOKENS are WORTH 1 POINT EACH
RED and BLUE TOKENS are used to make CHANGE for RED and BLUE stamps only when purchase is made
Use RED Tokens with RED Stamps
Use BLUE Tokens with BLUE Stamps
EXAMPLE
TOKEN . . 1 pt.
STAMP . 10 pts.
TOTAL . 11 pts.
TOKENS REMAIN VALID INDEFINITELY
IMPORTANT!
POINT VALUES of BROWN and GREEN STAMPS are NOT changed
BROWN STAMPS, Y and Z in Book No. 3 Good till Mar. 20, 1944
GREEN STAMPS, K, L and M in Book No. 4 Good till Mar. 20, 1944

State Has Simple Plan For Postwar Activities

By Laura Haddock

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A State agency exists in Massachusetts capable of co-ordinating all the varied and diverse plans for postwar rehabilitation and re-employment. It is called the Massachusetts Board for the Promotion of Opportunities for Young People. Although it has worked quietly and with such a small staff that few people in the Bay State know anything about it, it will soon have a plan worked out which will startle because of its very simplicity, according to Warren Benson, its Executive Agent.

Mr. Benson, who also holds the post of Supervisor of Guidance and Placement in the Massachusetts Department of Education, is not ready to disclose the plan in detail yet, but he declares that it has had ample trial in five key localities throughout the State. Beyond this he is not ready to describe it.

However, the record of the Massachusetts Board is good enough to raise hopes that it may have hit upon something important in the way of postwar planning.

Plan Widely Used

Last May, for example, it devised and recommended to all high schools in Massachusetts a "Pupil War Inventory" plan. So practical and simple was this found to be that 173 of the State's 289 high schools have put it into operation this year.

The plan provides a single large record-card giving complete data about the high school pupil—his physical description, his school record, employment and war service record, personal characteristics, and enough other information to form the basis for intelligent vocational guidance.

With this card, high schools were furnished with a 25-page manual which the Board was convinced would give any teacher sufficient instruction as to the use of the card to qualify him to provide elementary vocational guidance to the pupil.

Can Be Converted to Peace

Mr. Benson says:

"It is a program of guidance and placement based on the war, but so constructed that it is convertible to peace. It contains all the necessary elements of inventorying of pupil qualifications, provides for the gathering and distributing of occupational information on war occupations; the dissemination of information on training for the war effort; basic counseling; placement; and follow-up."

Any town, Mr. Benson believes, whose high schools have installed this system, could build upon it its plans for postwar education, employment, and vocational training of returned veterans. Enough information is contained on the card, he declares, to give city and town governments all the data they need on which to plan for the immediate future.

Big Help to Towns

As a by-product of the plan, Mr. Benson himself, working for the Department of Education, has conducted surveys of several communities for the purpose of developing their postwar educational programs. Through the information made available by the Pupil Inventory card, he has been able to show a town its educational needs for five to ten years hence. In one town, for example, a rural community in a completely agrarian region of the State, the cards showed a need for courses in agriculture and home economics, yet not one such course was available in the schools of that town.

The "Massachusetts Board" was appointed by Governor Saltonstall as the outcome of a youth study of the State made in 1939, "for the purpose of co-ordinating the activities of the State Government, industry, the schools, labor and public and private social agencies, in so far as they relate to educational and employment problems of the youth of the Commonwealth."

Sets No Age Limits

As Mr. Benson points out, the law creating the Board does not set age limits, and the work of the Board can be of benefit to all.

By the terms of its founding, the board membership consists of the Commissioner of Education, who is Julius E. Warren, the Commissioner of Correction, Arthur T. Lyman, the Commissioner of Labor and Industries who is represented by his Assistant, Mrs. Hattie Smith, the Commissioner of Public Welfare, Arthur G. Rotch, and five citizens representing employees, employers, and the profession of youth guidance and training.

Last week the Board released a plan for checking up on high school pupils doing temporary and part-time war work. It was the first official attempt of the State to check the wholesale grabbing of school-age workers by the defense industries.

Connecticut Truck Stoppage Fails to Hold Up War Goods

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 21 (AP)—More than 500 Connecticut truck drivers and platform men were affected today by a work stoppage which began last night in Bridgeport and the Norwich-New London district and threatened to spread elsewhere in the State.

John J. Allen, Secretary-Treasurer of Local 191, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers (American Federation of Labor), said the work stoppage, which began last night, was brought about by the failure of trucking firm operators to conform to a National War Labor Board directive regarding wages, working conditions, and hours.

Charles Weingarten, counsel for the National Trucking Company, said "the entire matter is before the National War Labor Board officials and one of the stipulations is that existing conditions shall continue until a final settlement is effected by a directive of the National War Labor Board."

According to Mr. Allen, the truck operators have appealed the directive of the NWLB as it affects locals in New Haven, Waterbury, Hartford, and Worcester, Mass., without including the locals here and in Norwich in the action. As a result, he said, the workers feel that they have no recourse except to stop work since, they claim, the directive, issued Jan. 3 and operative as of Feb. 4, has not been carried into effect.

Transportation lines affected, he said, are New England Transportation Company, Seaboard, Adley, Lombard, National Transportation, Brown & Pollack and several others.

Mr. Allen said, "We are moving everything that the Army and Navy directs," in answer to an assertion by Edward M. Keefe, Assistant Traffic Manager of the National Transportation Company, who declared that the business of trucking in wartime is such that there is nothing hauled that isn't material which is essential to the war effort.

"All war materials will be moved without reservation and given special attention," said Mr. Allen. "Only essential materials that may be held up," he continued, "may be items of miscellaneous freight mixed with other goods in trucks and warehouses, but we will move that if our attention is called to it.

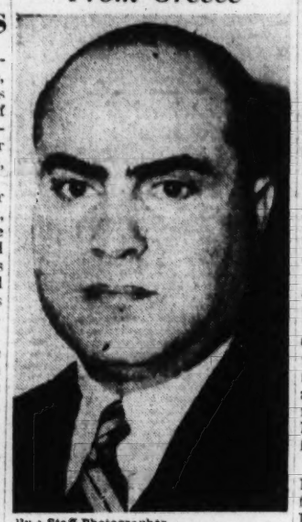
"There will be no friction with the armed services or Maritime Commission in the movement of goods," said Mr. Allen.

Dinner to Bond Buyers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LACONIA, N. H., Feb. 21—A complimentary banquet to more than 300 persons who purchased $1,000 bonds in the Fourth War Loan drive will be staged here tomorrow night at the Laconia Tavern. The "Fox Hole" Club of 100 members will have a "stand up" meal to leave room in the dining room for 200 other persons.

From Greece



By a Staff Photographer

Joseph M. Besso

Native of Corfu here to consult on economic reconstruction.

Greek Delegate Discloses Plans For Restoration

Plans to restore war-scarred Greece to the status of a happy, prosperious nation are now being prepared, Joseph M. Besso, special delegate of the Greek government in exile, disclosed today in an interview here.

Mr. Besso is in Boston on a nation-wide trip as representative of the Greek Government headquarters in Cairo in the interest of economic reconstruction in Greece.

To make the restoration plans succeed, he said, the Greek Government is looking to United States officials, industrialists, financiers and technical experts for invaluable aid and co-operation. Mr. Besso had high praise for the reception he has received in this country on a trip which will take him to Washington and later to the Pacific coast.

"Economically," he said, "Greece is a ruined country. Out of 7,000 prosperous firms in 1940, employing nearly 700,000 workers less than 25 per cent are now in operation.

"Our merchant marine, one of the largest in the world, with 450 oceangoing vessels, has been reduced to less than 100 ships."

Mr. Besso said that estimates made by the International Red Cross and the Swedish Government indicated that more than 700,000 Greeks have passed on as the result of malnutrition and accompanying ailments. Nearly 8,000,000 of the country's prewar population of 7,500,000 are now suffering from starvation ailments, he said.

Despite the hardship placed upon the Greek people as the result of three years of enemy occupation most of them, he said, are believed to be taking an active part in guerrilla warfare and underground activities.

"My countrymen," he said proudly, "prefer to go without food in order to secure paper for their underground press."

Mr. Besso summarized the Greek plan for economic restoration as follows:

1. Restore the health of the people.
2. Rehabilitate farming and animal husbandry.
3. Reconstruct industry of the country.
4. Develop natural resources of the country.

"The first two objectives," he said, "will be speedily attained with the assistance of the United States and our other allies."

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Greater Boston's Quiz Kid Goes Into Business as Diver

Greater Boston's Quiz Kid, Donald Mork, has entered business early as an underwater diver in his own homemade diving equipment.

Groping about the floors of lakes and rivers in Newton and Wellesley with his partner and fellow student at Newton High School, John D. Goss, is as big a thrill to 15-year-old-Donald as his appearance last night on the Quiz Kid program at Symphony Hall.

He was selected among 1,500 Greater Boston children under 16 years of age to appear with the regular Quiz Kids on the nationally broadcast program which raised over $3,445,000 in War Bonds as the price of admission here in Boston.

Today as he worked about the large brown-shingled home his family moved into recently at 177 Franklin Street, Newton Center, he talked interestedly of his current favorite project, diving. The two boys go down into waters of nearby lakes and rivers to look for outboard motors, watches and other articles their friends have lost. Their deepest dive is 45 feet, to the floor of Morse's Lake in Wellesley.

They own and continually improve assorted equipment including a real diving dress, bought with funds Donald helped to earn by working in the high school cafeteria, three helmets and a tire pump to supply air to the diver below.

"We made the helmets out of a linoleum paste can, a copper boiler and the glass top to a water cooler," Donald explained. "Each weighs about 80 pounds. We've invented quite a few safety and ballast devise to add tothe dress."

Donald is majoring in mathematics in school and wants to be an engineer, like his brother, Phil, an M. I. T. graduate and General Electric engineer in Schenectady. His natural scientific interests do not crowd out other activities, however, for he plays various percussion instruments, like the glockenspiel, in the school band.

His selection as a Quiz Kid was no surprise to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Mork, and his sister Jane, who is a secretary at the Harvard School of Business Administration.

"He's always carried around a copy of an almanac with its condensed information in his pocket, and he pulls it out and reads it in his spare time," his mother laughed.

Tonight Donald and his father will attend a father and son banquet given by the Beth Israel Brotherhood, along with the other four finalists in the Quiz Kid program contest. In addition to gold quiz kid keys the children received War Bonds and stamps. Donald's award was a $100 War Bond.

Red Cross Plans Open House Week As Drive Prelude

Open House will be observed by the Boston Metropolitan Chapter, American Red Cross, all this week as a preliminary to the start of the 1944 War Fund campaign, it has been announced.

All the homefront activities of the Red Cross will be on display at the different centers, and uniformed Red Cross guides will show visitors around.

At the Home Service Department, 159 Massachusetts Avenue, it will be shown how thousands of servicemen and their relatives receive aid in domestic crises. At the blood donor center on Boylston Street, there will be a display describing the collection of plasma. The production and water safety center is at 575 Boylston Street, and the Chapter House at 17 Gloucester Street also will be open to visitors.

The War Fund campaign opens March 1 and continues through March 27. It is planned to raise $200,000,000 nationally.

Governor May Call Legislature Soon

The possibility that Governor Saltonstall would call a special legislative session within two weeks to settle the soldier vote question was seen today.

In a press conference, the Governor indicated that he would move to establish the machinery for absentee voting by Massachusetts men and women in the armed forces as soon as it becomes apparent that the Senate and House committees in Washington are agreed to disagree.

The Governor said there was no need for speedy action here, as in some other States, to meet the deadline set by the Army. He said he would be guided in large measure by the advice of Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook in whatever action he takes to assure the soldier vote in Massachusetts.

Greater Boston's Quiz Kid

By a Staff Photographer

Newton High Student Wins $100 War Bond

Donald Mork, 15, and his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Mork, talk over the events of last night, when Donald, in the cap and gown of a Quiz Kid, appeared on a quiz program broadcast from Symphony Hall. Donald wears a gold key, one of the two awards he received. The other was a $100 War Bond.

Boston Stores Say Counters Are Filling Up

Continued from Page 1

gradual scale that is indicative of better things to come.

Metal springs for chairs, for instance, have returned to tempt the householder into retail markets again. Wool is so plentiful today that retailers predict a continual increase in the volume of wool products onto their shelves. There are even reports rubber is being released in some volume to make up the deficiencies in rubber products, although synthetic rubber heels in shoes are probably here "for the duration."

Some release for metals is reported to go into the production of lamp shades and lamp accessories which have been woefully short.

"Every shipment seems to be somewhat easier to get," declared one large retail buyer. "Each time there are more products available in the shortage groups."

This buyer stated that many of the shortages on retail counters are artificial. He cited cotton dresses "which we are selling in greater quantities than ever before." This means that there is no shortage of cotton or cotton dresses in a strict sense. But laundering and cleaning facilities are harder on clothes. "And whereas a woman might buy three cotton dresses before the war, she now has to buy twice as many to give similar service," the retailer explained.

There is no question about the hosiery shortage. That will remain until the war is over. As a matter of fact, some retailers report the development of a new process of making stockings which will automatically outmode all types of prewar hosiery.

Relief for civilian markets is considered the natural result of military stockpiles reaching the saturation point. There is also a falling off in expendible funds with no more time-and-a-half for overtime in war plants and no more Sunday pay.

With the military now on a maintenance basis, civilians face better prospects for more variety in retail shopping, one department store buyer predicted.

Blankets, pillow cases and sheets are much more plentiful these days, with prospects of better rather than poorer markets here. The paper shortage persists, with serious repercussions in this branch of sales. Books and stationery remain on the hard-to-get list. Household ware, like kitchen utensils, are "on the way in" again. And there are even a few carpet sweepers and card tables finding their way back to retail counters.

Lamp sockets and the six-foot lengths of wire for lamps are appearing in spots once more. Refriegrators and radios are among those products counted out for the duration. But in a restrained sort of way, some retailers thought that the shoe problem might be relieved before long.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Fair

Boston and vicinity: Fair weather with moderate temperature will continue tonight and Tuesday; gentle winds.

Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and moderately cold tonight and Tuesday.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Fair with moderate temperature tonight and Tuesday.

Eastport to Block Island: No storm or small craft warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 10:06 p. m.; height 9.3 feet.
Tuesday, 10:36 a. m.; height 11 feet.

Holiday Pay Limited

Employers on war work have a choice between paying time and a half on Washington's Birthday tomorrow or on Memorial Day May 30, but cannot grant holiday pay on both days, it is noted by George H. Foley, regional attorney for the United States Department of Labor. Mr. Foley pointed out that an order of the President limits extra compensation to six holidays.

Arguments in Curley Suit

Continued from Page 1

by the State Government during the Curley administration.

Mr. Bates, who was employed by the State in the State Milk Control Board as office manager and assistant to the Administrator from July, 1934, to March, 1939, said the heads of State departments were called together by Mr. Curley soon after the latter became Governor and that Mr Curley told the executives that "he was boss" and "we were to govern ourselves accordingly."

"We were told that Frank Kane was appointed an assistant secretary to the Governor and that he would have charge of employment," Mr. Bates testified, and and no one was to be hired without consulting with Mr. Kane.

Replying to questions, Mr. Bates said: "We submitted names of prospective employees, but they were not approved, and Mr. Kane sent down his applicants, whom we put on the pay roll."

Mr. Bates described the employment of James G. Hourihan which, Mr. Bates said, was at the request of Mr. Kane. Objections were made to employment of this individual, the witness said, but Mr. Kane's verdict was, "You will have to take him on, temporarily at least." Mr. Bates further testified that he told Mr. Hourihan that he was on the pay roll as an inspector and investigator, and that he remained on the State pay roll during the term of Governor Curley.

Regarding the police record of Mr. Hourihan, Mr. Bates testified that he had told Mr. Kane about it and that Mr. Kane replied that he knew all about it.

Joseph Fucillo of Boston, who was appointed to the Board of Registration of Barbers in December, 1936, previously appeared at the Milk Control Board for appointment as an auditor, the witness testified, although Mr. Kane was notified that he had no qualifications as an auditor. Evidence was introduced that Mr. Fucillo had a police record.

Charged With Theft of Food for Navy Five Men Held in Bonds of $2,500 Each

Charged with being involved by conspiracy or receiving more than six tons of stolen foodstuffs in what was described as the largest theft of government property in Massachusetts, five men were arraigned before United States Commissioner William C. Rogers in Federal Court this afternoon. Each of them was held in bail of $2,500 for a hearing March 1.

Three members of the enlisted personnel of the Navy were in custody of Naval authorities, facing court-martial on charges of having stolen the food from the Naval Supply Depot at East Boston.

Gerald J. McCarthy, Assistant U. S. Attorney, told the Commissioner that the property stolen consisted of 9,000 pounds of butter, 300 pounds of cheese, 400 pounds of chicken, 400 pounds of turkey, 250 pounds of cold cuts, 400 pounds of ham, 2,000 pounds of beef, and 25 cases of eggs.

Four of the men were picked up by the Federal Bureau of Investigation late yesterday and a fifth, Antonio Cogliano, a Saugus grocer, was taken into custody today.

The four arrested yesterday were Anthony Attardo, of East Boston, proprietor of "Tony's Fish Market"; Samuel Rao of East Boston; James Bellardino of East Boston, and Phillip De Palma of Winthrop.

Each of the five men was charged with conspiracy in connection with the theft and Mr. Attarde was also charged with receiving stolen government property.

The arrests developed from a joint FBI-Navy investigation into alleged collusive nighttime deliveries to "fences" of more than four tons of butter, beef, chicken, eggs, cheese, and ham, according to Edmund J. Brandon, United States Attorney.

The foods were intended for naval vessels, Mr. Brandon declared, alleging that the civilians arrested by the FBI "have thrown on the black market tons of high point-value perishables and thus injured the strength of the armed forces by conspiring to deprive the serviceman of his food."

Eight Auto Fatalities Reported in Bay State

Eight fatalities were caused by motor vehicles on Massachusetts highways last week, it is announced by Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles. This is the same number as in the corresponding week last year and one more than the preceding week in 1944.

Total automobile fatalities this year to date number 56 as compared with 46 in the corresponding period last year, the Registrar said.

Events Around Greater Boston

Monday

Clyde Kluckholm, Ph. D., will lecture on the Navaho Indians: "Keeping Well: Singers and Sandpaintings," at the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library at 5:00 p. m. Open to the public.

Egone, internationally known camera artist, teacher, lecturer, and writer, will give a lecture at the 35 mm Club of Boston, 351 Newbury Street, at 7:00 p. m. on the subject "35 Years With the Miniature Camera." Open to the public.

Joseph M. Sharkey, former foreign correspondent of the Associated Press, will speak at the monthly meeting of the Charitable Irish Society at the Copley-Plaza at 8:00 p. m. His subject will be "Experiences of a Newspaperman in Japan."

Tuesday

Mrs. Sayward will speak on "American Furniture" at the Museum of Fine Arts at 11:00 a. m. Free to the public. She will lecture again on "Museum Treasures" at 2:00 p. m.

There will be motion pictures at the Museum of Fine Arts on "A Colonial Planter" and "Life in Williamsburg" at 3:00 p. m. Free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 4

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Congress and President Vie for Conversion Reins

By Neal Stanford
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21—Both Congress and the White House today prepared to seize the reins of industrial reconversion following critical Congressional comment over the week end of Bernard Baruch's exhaustive program for postwar reconversion. Criticism was aimed not at the philosophy or goal outlined in the Baruch-Hancock study, but at its intention to give immediate direction of reconversion to the Executive and not Congress.

The President, White House sources said, already had signed an executive order putting certain details of the Baruch program into effect. This could mean only that the two top jobs recommended by Mr. Baruch to supervise reconversion and demobilization had been established—a Work Director to handle the human side of demobilization and reconversion, and a Surplus Property Administrator, to direct the disposal quickly and fairly of billions of dollars' worth of war surpluses to come out of this war.

The individuals who will hold these responsible posts are expected to be made known this afternoon. The men most frequently mentioned in unofficial circles are John G. Winant, United States Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, as Work Director, and William L. Clayton, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, as Surplus Property Administrator.

The threatened conflict over which branch of the Government is to boss reconversion was pointed up by week-end comments by various senators.

Chairman Walter F. George (D) of Georgia, Chairman of the Postwar Planning Committee which almost two weeks ago issued its own plan for reconversion, called Mr. Baruch's outline of the mechanics of reconversion admirable and magnificent. "But the philosophy back of it is wholly different from that of the Senate committee. He proposed to set up an executive organization and we want an organization responsible to Congress. He wants a co-operative program with the executive in control.

"The two reports sharply outline the question of whether the economic destiny of the country is to be settled by Executive directives or by general policies established by the elected representatives of the people. That issue is so basic that the two viewpoints can never be reconciled."

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, a member of the George committee, joined his chairman in the view that Congress should not leave such decisions "to executive lieutenants," but have Congress set up the overall agency and control it.

Baruch Plan Backed

Senator James M. Murray (D) of Montana, however, insisted that the Baruch plan adequately emphasized the need for legislative action by Congress. He pointed out that it entirely supported his own contract-termination bill.

Actually, while the Baruch report would leave to executive order the establishment of the Work Director and Surplus Property Administrator, it does recommend specific legislation and suggests other that is needed. It asks that the price-control law, the priorities and allocations powers on which the functioning of the War Production Board rests, and the requisitioning power of the President—which expire this year—be extended. It asks that Congress pass a postwar tax law now so that the nation will know what and how taxes will be paid after the war—and then put on a shelf. It asks that a postwar program of work projects be drawn up now.

Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio was quick to tie the request the Executive must shortly make for continuation of the price-control measure to the question of continuing food subsidies, and the Administration can look for trouble from Congress on that issue.

Mr. Baruch spent some time Feb. 19 with the House Postwar Planning Committee, headed by Representative William M. Colmer (D) of Mississippi, but the questions were general rather than specifically connected with his report, as the committee had not then completely digested it.

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Senatorial Plans

On Capitol hill, Senators James M. Murray (D) of Montana and Walter F. George (D) of Georgia, coauthors of reconversion bills, announced they would introduce this week a bill to establish an Office of Demobilization to direct reconversion of industry. The George Postwar Planning Committee recommended such a step in a report released Feb. 9.

The Baruch report on which the President apparently has acted opposed the setting up of a new separate Office of Demobilization. It wants the agencies that did the mobilizing to carry out their comparable tasks in the demobilizing. The George committee recommendation, while setting up a Demobilization Director, did make him subordinate to James F. Byrnes' Office of War Mobilization for the duration of the war.

Conflict Looms

The George-Murray bill, besides providing for a Demobilization Office, would establish policies for disposal of surplus war materials. Combined with the war-contract-termination bill and other legislation to be written, it comprises an omnibus demobilization law that would make Congress rather than the Executive the director of reconversion.

American Prisoners To Have 'V' Gardens

By the Associated Press

Washington, Feb. 21

Americans imprisoned in Germany are going to have their own "Victory Gardens."

The Red Cross announced that 648 garden kits plus other supplies have been sent to the International Red Cross Committee in Geneva, Switzerland, for distribution to Americans in prison camps.

Each kit contains three combination hoes and weeders and 14 varieties of seeds which, the Red Cross said, would provide "much needed vegetables."

Vegetable Lack Forces Reich to Use Vitamin Pills

MADRID, Feb. 21 (AP)—The German newspaper Hamburger Fremdenblatt announced Feb. 17 that due to lack of vegetables the German Government was planning to distribute vitamin pills throughout the nation.

La Guardia Advises Spanking In Church Vandalism Case

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 21—A reopening of the trail to the woodshed, with an old-fashioned spanking administered by the father, was recommended by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia as an effective way of disciplining a 12-year-old boy who recently committed an act of vandalism in a church in Bayside, Queens.

The Mayor prescribed his remedy during his weekly radiocast from City Hall yesterday, proposed that the youth appear before the congregation the following Sunday to apologize for his conduct, and then attributed the current wave of juvenile deliquency to "deliquent" or "neglectful" parents, as well as to unreasonable demands of boys and girls for material things their parents cannot provide.

The real remedy for the situation, he held, was to make the home such a happy one that the youth will have no wish to roam. "Given the right kind of father and mother, we have no trouble with children," he added.

Children should be taught such vital subjects as good manners, respect for elders, use of proper language, and the avoidance of vulgarity in speech and conduct, in addition to arithmetic and spelling, he declared. He finds in many modern children a lack of resourcefulness in finding wholesome diversion.

"Have we come to the time," he demanded, "when a child has to be amused; when you have to get some funny story on the radio or a moving picture show?"

The modern young girl also received some words of advice and warning from the Mayor. Help your mother with the dishes and the laundry, was his suggestion to "teen-age" girls who think they ought to "run around." He warned that returning servicemen will prefer a girl who has helped her mother to one who "played hookey."

Utah School Scooter Gets Realistic Signals

By the Associated Press

Salt Lake City, Utah, Feb. 21

Traffic safety practice at Grant School is realistic—even to a "motorist."

A corridor is marked with lanes to represent a street, sidewalks and cross walks. Then there's a traffic semaphore with flashing red and green lights.

The motorist? A student on a foot-powered scooter.

Kurtz to Lead Festival Of Music in Detroit

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 21 (AP)—Efrem Kurtz, conductor of the Kansas City Philharmonic Orchestra, has accepted an invitation to conduct the Detroit Symphony Orchestra in four spring music festival concerts May 7, 14, 21 and 28.

Mr. Kurtz also will conduct several concerts with the Montreal Orchestra Symphonique late in April.

House Committee Rejects Cutting Draft Age to 17

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (AP)—Flatly rejecting suggestions that the draft age be lowered from 18 to 17, members of the House Military Affairs Committee called today for better utilization of existing manpower resources before considering any changes in the Selective Service Act.

As an alternative to dropping the age to 17 should some new action become necessary, Representative Andrew J. May (D) of Kentucky, chairman, said he believed it would be better to raise it "and take in some of the non-fathers between 38 and 45 who are now classified as over-age."

"It would be better to use these men than to take fathers in their late thirties," he declared. "No new legislation would be necessary because present law permits the induction of men up to 45. The armed services just are not taking men over 38.

Both Mr. May and Representative Forest A. Harness of Indiana, a high ranking Republican member of the Committee, said they could see no reason to drop the minimum induction age below 18, as has been suggested recently in some quarters.

"I don't think we should lower the draft age or raise it," Mr. Harness said. "I do not believe the manpower situation is bad enough to warrant it. What we need is better utilization of the men we now have and a culling out of the thousands of draft age men on the Government pay roll."

Mr. Harness claimed the War Department alone has admitted it has about 100,000 draft eligible men, many of them prewar fathers, on its civilian pay roll and has not asked for their deferment.

"If there are that many men in a single Government agency then our manpower situation isn't so bad; it just isn't being handled properly," he added.

Secret Technique Speeds U. S. Planes

NEW YORK, Feb. 21 (AP)—J. Carleton Ward, Jr., President of the Fairchild Engine and Airplane Corporation, said yesterday his company had developed "a hitherto impossible technique" which will "enable American warplanes to fly farther, faster, and higher."

He said the discovery, a military secret for many months, concerned chemically bonding pure aluminum to steel. The technique, he said, was perfected by Marshall G. Whitfield and Victor Sheshunoff, research engineers associated with the Al-Fin Corporation, a Fairchild-owned subsidiary.

Mr. Ward said the technique had been used in production of American aircraft engines for more than a year, and "makes possible marked reduction in the structural weight of an air-cooled engine." Its most noteworthy application, he said, was in connection with construction of 12-cylinder Ranger engines, adding that it "greatly improves the cooling efficiency of its cylinders."

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POST WAR WORLD
The Ralph Oesterreichs live on Route No. 1, Woodbine, Kansas.
Says Ralph Oesterreich: "I guess you'd say these are good times for farmers.
"But I know our extra war dollars won't mean a thing if we have inflation. I know about the mess we were in after the last war—because prices went way up.
"I can see that sitting on prices now will be good for the country. And I can see it will help give the Oesterreich family a chance to get what we want after *this* war. That's why I'm all for the seven-point plan. I'm doing every one of the things it calls for."

Here's what YOU can do to *keep the lid on living costs*

THE COST OF LIVING, for some of us, is like the weather. We talk about it but don't *do* anything about it.

When we hear that prices might get out of hand—start on a one-way trip straight up—we shake our heads and let it go at that. Or we say, "Why doesn't the Government do something?"

Well, there's no denying that our Government has a job to do. It must decide which products are to be rationed. It must set price ceilings.

7 Things we all can do

But there are things that only we can do—each individual, for himself and his family. If we do them, we'll help keep the cost of living under control. You'll find them in the box—seven down-to-earth things our Government wants us all to do—and continue to do.

So we see the cost of living isn't really like the weather—we *can* do something about it. This is clear when we take a look (in the next column) at the causes of higher wartime prices.

The seven points show where our money can be put for safety—and where it won't be spent on unneeded goods. They remind us, too, how important it is to go along with price and ration regulations.

Together, these things put the High Cost of Living where it belongs—under firm control. So why not—if you haven't already—start this day to do every one of them?

Here's what causes Runaway Prices . . .

In war, most of our factories are working full time making weapons. And a whole lot fewer peacetime goods are being made.

At the same time, many of us are being paid in wages and salaries more money than ever before.

If we disregard price ceilings and try to use this extra money to buy these few goods, bingo! prices start going up. It's just the way prices go up in an auction.

But if we all follow our Government's 7-point program at right, it's a sure bet prices won't get out of control.

* * *

68,000,000 Americans, with the help of their life insurance agents, are already doing one of these seven things. They have also found the peace of mind, the family protection, the feeling of independence that owning life insurance brings.

It is in the interest of these 68,000,000 people—as well as the nation as a whole—that the Life Insurance Companies of America have joined together to bring you this wartime message to help prevent runaway prices. Address inquiries to 60 East 42nd St., New York 17, New York.

RALPH OESTERREICH has a prosperous 350-acre farm which this year is bringing him an income of $3,900. But he's holding down his basic living expenses to $2,000—including taxes. The rest goes into War Bonds, life insurance, and debt payments. Below is the 7-point plan he is following in budgeting his income.

Here are the 7 Things our Government has suggested that every family can do now and keep on doing

1. Buy and hold War Bonds.
2. Pay willingly our share of taxes—including increased taxes—that our country needs.
3. Provide for our own and our family's future by adequate life insurance and savings.
4. Reduce our debts as much as possible.
5. Buy only what we need and make what we have last longer.
6. Follow the ration rules and price ceilings.
7. Cooperate with our Government's wage stabilization program.

Life Insurance Companies of America

Exhibition of Oils and Water Colors—Claudio Arrau at Symphony Hall

Meyerowitz and Corbridge Pictures at Horne Galleries

By Dorothy Adlow

Oils by William Meyerowitz and water colors by Edgar Corbridge will be on view at the Grace Horne Galleries, 270 Dartmouth Street, through March 4.

Mr. Meyerowitz is an accomplished painter as well as etcher. He showed his prints in Boston a few years ago. He seems to prefer to keep the two media separate and in the current exhibition offers only canvases for display. The more curious spectator might enjoy comparing the print with the painted picture, noting the features of similarity and difference.

That he works with thorough appreciation of values peculiar to the art of painting is apparent in this display. Mr. Meyerowitz relishes the hues that come off his brush, for, subject to judicious manipulation, they are clear and often gem-like. He is of the artistic lineage of Paul Cezanne, treating pigment with respect and understanding, employing it with thrift, exploiting its potentialities, respecting its sovereignty. Often he applies colors so thinly that they seem fluid and transparent as aquarelle; on the other hand, he may use a thick impasto. He seems at his best in the former procedure, achieving something clear and sparkling, atmospheric and cohesive.

* * *

The cohesiveness is enhanced by a calculated treatment of shapes and masses. Invisible threads seem to combine the trees, gables, chimneys, roadways, picket fences. The composition seems spun around a spiral, or flung across a series of oblique lines in a dynamic zigzag. Foreground, intermediary area, horizon, background, sky, boughs, branches, wharves are subject to a discipline that aligns everything within the frame to a single and emphatic purpose.

The artist sets himself to a challenging task, working upon an intricate scheme of composition in which every stroke of the brush is cogent and responsible, preserving the initial enthusiasm which launched him upon the project. His subjects include landscapes, still-lifes, scenes around the fisheries of Gloucester. The few portraits exhibited demonstrate the same combination of discipline with eager responsiveness.

A few canvases emerge from the inner sanctum of the studio and take us afield into the present-day world. Mr. Meyerowitz paints with touching sympathy the refugee in his modern "Exodus." Herein he shows consanguinity not alone with his own racial forebears but with the deeply human and poetic tradition of Rembrandt, Forain, and Daumier.

* * *

Edgar Corbridge's water colors make an interesting complement to this display of oils. Mr. Corbridge has set for himself a certain discipline within the boundaries of that concise realism which has found a number of adherents among young American artists. Looking about on the coast of Maine, down on Cape Cod, and inland in farm country, he has selected themes which have been subjected to a meticulous orderly handling, based mildly on abstract considerations. The clean edge, the carefully graded color variation, the almost orthodox adherence to verticals and horizontals provide an imagery which is readable, and which carries with the impact of an efficient poster.

This "new realism" lends itself to architectural subjects for which Mr. Corbridge shows particular aptitude. The eternal variations, the fluctuations, the thrusts and counter-thrusts that produce dynamics in Mr Meyerowitz's pictures play no part in the pictorial compositions of Mr. Corbridge, which remain in repose. The one strives for utmost detachment, the other for utmost awareness.

Films for Metropolitan

"The Miracle of Morgan's Creek," written and directed by Preston Sturges and co-starring Eddie Bracken and Betty Hutton, will come Tuesday to the Metropolitan. The story is said to center around the dilemma of a small town girl who comes home from a dance with the vague recollection that she had married a soldier and that both of them had been married under an assumed name.

The second feature will be "The Ghost That Walks Alone," mystery comedy with Arthur Lake, Janis Carter, and Lynne Roberts.

Dennis Morgan and Ida Lupino are to have the leads in the Warner Brothers' film version of "The Very Thought of You," a romantic comedy by Dean Franklin Reisner.

Lucas-Pritchard

Margaret Curtis

Author and leading feminine player, of "A Highland Fling," coming to the Wilbur, Feb. 28.

A. Dos

Herva Nelli

Who sings the title role in "Aïda," opening bill tomorrow night of the Salmaggi opera season at the Opera House.

Maria Kurenko

Soloist with the Boston Symphony Orchestra at the Friday afternoon and Saturday evening concerts this week.

Art Exhibitions

Chandler & Company, Eighth floor—Exhibition of "Tomorrow's Masterpieces."

Copley Society, 200 Commonwealth Avenue—Exhibition of paintings and lithographs by Joseph Butera. Through Feb. 25.

Doll and Richards, 140 Newbury Street—Water colors by Polly Nordell. Through March 4.

Grace Horne Galleries, 270 Dartmouth Street—Water colors by Edgar Corbridge. Paintings by William Meyerowitz. Through March 4.

Houghton Library, Harvard—Colored book illustrations, 1472-1900, arranged by the Department of Printing and Engraving Art. Through March 7.

Institute of Modern Art, 138 Newbury Street—"Our Flying Navy," the Abbott collection of Naval paintings. Through March 19.

Women's Republican Club, 44 Beacon Street—Exhibition of paintings by artist members. 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. Through March 3.

Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University—Washington, Franklin, Lafayette. Exhibition of paintings, documents and other historic material based on these three. Through April 3.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours: 9 a. m., to 5 p. m. daily; 1:30 p. m. to 5:30 p. m. Sundays. Closed Mondays. Museum Competition Exhibition for students in Boston High and Trade Schools. Through March 5. Portrait of an Old Man by Rembrandt; prints of Battersea; selections from the Elizabeth Day McCormick Collection of European and Near Eastern textiles.

Outside Boston

Andover: Addison Gallery of American Art—"Art of the Past." Through March 6.

'Svoboda' Holiday Matinee

"Thank You, Svoboda" will have a matinee performance at the Plymouth on Washington's Birthday. This will take the place of the customary Thursday matinee.

Salmaggi Repertory

The Salmaggi Grand Opera Company opens a series of eight presentations at the Boston Opera House on the evening of Feb. 22 with Verdi's "Aïda," closing on the evening of Feb. 27 with Bellini's "Norma."

The repertory is as follows:

Tuesday Evening, Feb. 22, "Aïda"—Herva Nelli, Eleanor Knapp, Ernica Lawrence, Robert Shilton, Nino Carboni, Dino Montanari; conductor, Gabriele Simeoni.

Wednesday Evening, Feb. 23, "Cavalleria" and "Pagliacci"—Herva Nelli, Neure Jyoryian, Ernice Lawrence, Pasquale Ferrara, Robert Shilton, Frank Ricciardi; conductor, Mr. Simeoni.

Thursday Evening, Feb. 24 "Lucia"—Maria Vero, Philena Falco, Robert Russell, Frank Ricciardi, Nino Carboni, Costante Sorvino; conductor, Nicola Rescigno.

Friday Evening, Feb. 25, "Trovatore"—Herva Nelli, Eleanor Knapp, John Stanley, Robert Shilton, Nino Carboni; conductor, Mr. Simeoni.

Saturday, Feb. 26, Matinee, "Rigoletto"—Maria Vero, Philena Falco, John Stanley, Robert Shilton, Nino Carboni; conductor, Mr. Simeoni.

Saturday Evening, "Carmen"—Hilda Koza, Neure Jyoryian, Pasquale Ferrara, Mario Cozzi, Nino Carboni, Costante Sorvino; conductor, Mr. Simeoni.

Sunday Evening, "Norma"—Herva Nelli, Eleanor Knapp, Philena Falco, Pasquale Ferrara, Nino Carboni, Costante Sorvino; conductor, Mr. Simeoni.

Seats for 'Janie'

Tickets for "Janie" go on sale today at the box office of the Colonial Theater. The play, which begins a three-week engagement on Feb. 28, will be scaled at popular prices.

'Rosalinda' to March 4

"Positively the last two weeks" are announced for "Rosalinda" at the Shubert, bringing the end of the engagement on Saturday night, March 4. That will make a run of six weeks.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:00 a. m.—World News.
XGOY, 6.13meg., 48.4m.
London—5:00 p. m.—Royal Air Force Symphony Orchestra. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSU, 7.26meg., 41.3m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.
London—8:30 p. m.—Front-Line Family. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSU, 7.26meg., 41.3m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.
Caracas—6:15 p. m.—Cultural Program. YV5RN, 6.30meg., 48.4m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.18meg., 19.7m.
London—7:00 p. m.—Calling From Britain to Newfoundland. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSU, 7.26meg., 41.3m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.; GRC, 2.92meg., 102.6m.
London—8:00 p. m.—Current Events. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSU, 7.26meg., 41.3m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.; GRC 2.92meg., 102.6m.
Rio de Janeiro—8:30 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.22meg., 29.3m.
London—8:45 p. m.—John Amadio: Flutist. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSU, 7.26meg., 41.3m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.; GRC 2.92meg., 102.6m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8meg., 25.3m.
London—10:15 p. m.—Johnny Canuck's Revue. GSC, 7.26meg., 41.3m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.; GRC, 2.92meg., 102.6m.; GSW, 7.33meg., 41.4m.; GRW, 6.15meg., 48.7m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Marimba Music. TGWA, 6.66meg., 31m.
Lima, Peru—11:30 p. m.—Informative Notes: Peruvian Music. OAX-4Z, 6.08 meg., 19m.

Tuesday, February 22

Chungking—10:00 a. m.—World News in English. XGOY, 6.13 meg., 48.4 m.
London—6:00 p. m.—Famous Names: John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—7:00 p. m.—BBC Symphony Orchestra. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.
Guatemala—8:15 p. m.—The Children's Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—"What War Means to Me." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.
Caracas—8:30 p. m.—Stories of Venezuela. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 29.3 m.
London—9:30 p. m.—"Experiment in Freedom." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.
Guatemala—9:40 p. m.—Echoes from Hollywood. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Music

Tuesday

Boston Opera House—"Aïda," presented by the Salmaggi Opera Company. 8:30.
Symphony Hall—Concert by Mischa Elman. 3:30.
Symphony Hall—Concert by the Don Cossacks. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Thousands Cheer," Kathryn Grayson, Gene Kelly. 2:50, 5:59, 8:55. News and short films. 2, 5, 8.
Fenway—"The Lodger," Merle Oberon, Laird Cregar, George Sanders. 12:50, 3:40, 6:35, 9:25. "Career Girl," Frances Langford, Edward Norris. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:15, 8:05.
Keith Memorial—"His Butler's Sister," Deanna Durbin, Franchot Tone. 10:50 a. m., 1:30, 4:15, 6:55, 9:40. "Week-End Pass," Martha O'Driscoll. 9:50 a. m., 12:30, 3:10, 5:55, 8:35.
Kenmore—"Claudia," Dorothy Maguire, Robert Young. 2:30, 6:10, 9:40. "There's Something About a Soldier," Evelyn Keyes. 1:10, 4:30, 8.
Majestic—"Jeannie," Barbara Mullen, Michael Redgrave. 10 a. m., 12:47, 3:34, 6:39, 9:44. "Cowboy Canteen," Charles Starrett, Jane Frazee. 11:34 a. m., 2:21, 5:08, 8:13.
Metropolitan—"Henry Aldrich, Boy Scout," Jimmy Lydon. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8:05. "Destination Tokyo," Cary Grant. 10:35 a. m., 2:10, 5:40, 9:15.
Modern—"Guadalcanal Diary," Preston Foster, Lloyd Nolan. 9, 11:56 a. m., 3:05, 6:15, 9:25. "Good Fellows," Cecil Kellaway, Helen Walker. 10:35 a. m., 1:45, 4:55, 8:05.
Orpheum—"Lassie Come Home," Roddy McDowall, Donald Crisp, Dame May Whitty. 9:45 a. m., 12:10, 2:40, 5:05, 7:30, 10.
Paramount—"The Lodger," Merle Oberon, Laird Cregar, George Sanders. 10:45 a. m., 1:25, 4:09, 6:45, 9:30. "Career Girl," Frances Langford, Edward Norris. 9:35 a. m., 12:15, 2:55, 5:35, 8:20.
RKO-Boston—"Swingtime Johnny," Andrews Sisters, Mitchell Ayres. 10:54 a. m., 1:56, 4:58, 8, 10:13. Stage Show: 12:29, 3:30, 6:30, 9.
Sealiay—"Old Acquaintance," Bette Davis, Miriam Hopkins. 11:25 a. m., 2:40, 6, 9:15. "Minesweeper," Richard Arlen, Jean Parker. 10:15 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:05.
South Station Theatre—"Kill or Be Killed," "World in Action," "Rhythm on Rampage," "Silver Wings," "Screen Snapshots," "The Biter Bit." "Into the Clouds." Latest newsreels and other shorts.
State—"Lassie Come Home," Roddy McDowall, Donald Crisp, Dame May Whitty. 12:25, 2:50, 5:15, 7:40, 10. "Kill or Be Killed," "Mt. McKinley." "Ski Troopers," "Robert Benchley." Digest World News. "Popeteon." Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.
Uptown—"Guadalcanal Diary," Preston Foster, Lloyd Nolan. 2:45, 6:10, 9:35. "Woman of the Town," Albert Dekker, Claire Trevor. 1:15, 4:40, 8.
Washington Street Olympia—"Old Acquaintance," Bette Davis, Miriam Hopkins. 12:05, 3:10, 6:10, 9:15. "Minesweeper," Richard Arlen, Jean Parker. 10:55 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:05.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Lady Takes a Chance," Jean Arthur, John Wayne. "Cross of Lorraine," P. Aumont, Gene Kelly. 1:45, 5.
Allston: "Happy Land," Don Ameche, Frances Dee. "Dancing Masters," Laurel and Hardy. 1:45, 5.
ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Corgette K-225," Randolph Scott. "True to Life," Mary Martin, Franchot Tone.
Regent: "Sweet Rosie O'Grady," Betty Grable, Robert Young. "Dangerous Blondes," Evelyn Keyes, Edmund Lowe.
BRAINTREE—Braintree: "I Dood it," Red Skelton. "Boy from Stalingrad." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "No Time for Love," Claudette Colbert, Fred MacMurray. "Henry Aldrich Haunts a House," Jimmy Lydon. 1:30, 5.
BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "No Time for Love," Fred MacMurray, Claudette Colbert. "Henry Aldrich Haunts a House," Jimmy Lydon. Continuous 2-11.
Coolidge Corner: "Guadalcanal Diary," Preston Foster, Lloyd Nolan. "Crazy House," Olsen and Johnson.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Plymouth—"Thank You, Svoboda," new comedy by H. S. Kraft. Starring Sam Jaffe. 8:30. Matinees Washington's Birthday and Saturdays.
Shubert—"Rosalinda," musical play by Johann Strauss. 8:30. Matinees Washington's Birthday and Saturday at 2:30.
Boston Garden—Ice Follies of 1944. 8:30. Matinees Saturdays and Sundays at 2:30. Through Feb. 28.

Music

Tuesday

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BRAINTREE—Braintree: "I Dood it," Red Skelton. "Boy from Stalingrad." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
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BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "No Time for Love," Fred MacMurray, Claudette Colbert. "Henry Aldrich Haunts a House," Jimmy Lydon. Continuous 2-11.
Coolidge Corner: "Guadalcanal Diary," Preston Foster, Lloyd Nolan. "Crazy House," Olsen and Johnson.
Cleveland Circle: "No Time for Love," Fred MacMurray, Claudette Colbert. "Henry Aldrich Haunts a House," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 7:45.
CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Guadalcanal Diary," Preston Foster, Lloyd Nolan. "The Good Fellows," Cecil Kellaway. 1:50, 8.
Harvard: "Adventures of Tartu," Robert Donat. "Young Ideas," Mary Astor, Herbert Marshall. 2, 8.
University: "Thousands Cheer," Kathryn Grayson, Gene Kelly. 2:15, 5:20, 8:30. Selected short subjects. 1:30, 4:30, 7:45.
DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Never a Dull Moment," Ritz Brothers. "West Side Kids." Don Barry, Dale Evans.
Codman Square: "Thousands Cheer," Kathryn Grayson, Gene Kelly. "The Kansan," Richard Dix, Jane Wyatt. 1:45, 8.
EVERETT—Capitol: "Tarzan's Desert Mystery," John Weissmuller. 3:20, 7:30. "Fired Wife," Robert Paige. 2:08, 8:10.
Park: "True to Life," Mary Martin, Franchot Tone. "Pistol Packin' Mama."
HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Swing Shift Maisie," Ann Southern. James Craig. "Adventures of Tartu," Robert Donat. 1:30, 8.
JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "A Lady Takes a Chance," John Wayne, Jean Arthur. "Something About a Soldier." 1:45, 7:45.
LEXINGTON—Lexington—"Swing Shift Maisie," Ann Sothern. 2:30, 8:15. "Young Ideas," Mary Astor. 4, 9:45.
MALDEN—Granada: "A Lady Takes a Chance," Jean Arthur. 3:11, 6:18, 9:35. "Gangway for Tomorrow." 1:57, 5:04, 8:11.
Mystic: "Son of Dracula." Lon Chaney, Jr. 3:32, 8:22. "The Mad Ghoul," Evelyn Ankers. 2:12, 7, 9:47.
Maplewood: "Girl Crazy," Mickey Rooney, Judy Garland. 3:15, 9:15. "Sherlock Holmes Faces Death," Basil Rathbone. 2:02, 8:02.
Strand: "Cross of Lorraine." Jean Aumont, Gene Kelly. 3:30, 9:30. "Whistling in Brooklyn," Red Skelton. 1:55, 8.
Orpheum: "Sweet Rosie O'Grady," Betty Grable, Robert Young. "American Empire," Richard Dix, Preston Foster.
MEDFORD—Medford: "No Time for Love," Fred MacMurray, Claudette Colbert. "Henry Aldrich Haunts a House." Jimmy Lydon.
Fellaway: "Northern Pursuit," Errol Flynn, Julie Bishop. "Is Everybody Happy?" Ted Lewis.
MELROSE—Melrose: "Adventures of Tartu," Robert Donat. "Young Ideas," Mary Astor, Herbert Marshall.
NATICK—Colonial: "Whistling in Dixie," Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford. "Find the Blackmailer," Jerome Cowen. 1:45, 8.
NEEDHAM—Paramount: "In Old Chicago," Alice Faye. "Banjo on My Knee," Barbara Stanwyck, Joel McCrea. 2, 8.
NEWTON—Paramount: "Thousands Cheer," Kathryn Grayson, Gene Kelly. "The Kansan," Richard Dix, Jane Wyatt. 1:45, 8.
Newton: "Crazy House," Olsen and Johnson, "Woman of the Town," Albert Dekker, Claire Trevor. 2, 8.
SOMERVILLE—Central: "In Old Oklahoma," John Wayne, Martha Scott. "Never a Dull Moment," Ritz Brothers, Frances Langford.
Strand: "Good It," Red Skelton, Eleanor Powell. "Paris After Dark," George Sanders, Brenda Marshall.
Capital and Ball Square: "Swing Shift Maisie," Ann Sothern. James Craig. "Submarine Alert," Richard Arlen.
SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Dr. Gillespie's Criminal Case," Lionell Barrymore. "Always a Bridesmaid," Andrews Sisters. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Buckskin Frontier," Richard Dix, Jane Wyatt. 2:08, 7:53. "Swing Shift Maisie," Ann Sothern, James Craig. 3:38, 9:23.
WALTHAM — Embassy: "Guadalcanal Diary," Preston Foster. "Good Fellows," Cecil Kellaway. 2, 8.
WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Claudia," Robert Young, Dorothy McGuire. "Submarine Base."
Coolidge: "The Adventures of Tartu," Robert Donat, Valerie Hobson. "Young Ideas," Mary Astor, Herbert Marshall.
WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Northern Pursuit," Errol Flynn. "Wife Is Human." Alice Faye, John Payne, Carmen Miranda.
WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Corvette K-225," Randolph Scott. "Never a Dull Moment," Ritz Brothers.
WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Fallen Sparrow," Maureen O'Hara, John Garfield. "Holy Matrimony," Monty Woolley, Gracie Fields.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:00 a. m.—World News. XGOY, 6.13meg., 48.4m.
London—5:00 p. m.—Royal Air Force Symphony Orchestra. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSU, 7.26meg., 41.3m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.
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Tuesday, February 22

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Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—7:00 p. m.—BBC Symphony Orchestra. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.
Guatemala—8:15 p. m.—The Children's Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
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Guatemala—9:40 p. m.—Echoes from Hollywood. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

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Fountains and Fireworks

By Winthrop P. Tryon

Claudio Arrau, pianist, appearing in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon in the Celebrity Series, proved his right to a place among the best of them; but he confined his manifestation of excellence to one single line. There he is unquestionably superb; but, again, the thing can be done in half a recital and any more amounts to repetition. Fountains and fireworks are Mr. Arrau's reliance, to say it at the best; tinkle and sparkle, to take umbrage at it. Or, to get extreme, tunes by clockwork.

Yet if we accept Mr. Arrau's leading and do not carry along too many preconceptions or settled convictions with us, we shall enjoy his playing as something quite outside the common modern run. With him we are back in the days of Liszt; back at any rate in days that might have been such, suppose that master to have possessed an instrument like one of the present, and suppose him to have been able to anticipate twentieth-century keyboard execution.

For the matter is more one of temper than of technique; and certainly Mr. Arrau represents the Lisztian approach and attitude as interpreter, even if he stands for other—perhaps more mobile and polished—methods as technician.

Now whatever Liszt tradition may have come down effects the case in very slight degree, Liszt is hardly to be thought of as what we read about him, and what we hear tell. Rather he is to be figured out from his music; and if piano pieces of his like "Jeux d'eau à la Villa d'Este" and the "Mephisto Waltz" and Mr. Arrau's playing do not fit precisely together, let us ask what music and what performance do.

Mr. Arrau has particular command of the upper ranges of the piano; he can keep those highest notes in voice, can hit the hammer against those short wires so they vibrate with quality. He can maintain a tone of one character up there and one of another down along the middle octaves. He can regulate the power of the bass to the exactly right balance. His harmony is springtime-sunlight clear and luminous. For shading he is unsurpassed. The piano sounds piano-forte indeed under his hands.

To repeat, though, it is all one thing. Beethoven's Rondo in G major, op. 51, No. 2, and the Sonata in E flat major, op. 31, No. 3, are spouting waters, too,

Vandamm

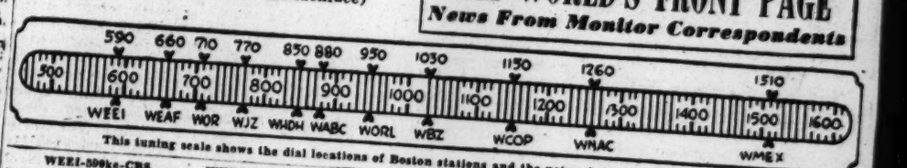
Frank Conlan

In "Thank You, Svoboda," now at the Plymouth.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight • 6.30 p.m. • Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00 'Mary Marlin' sk.	Morton Downey, songs	'Woman of America' sk	Sheelah Carter, news	Musical Fantasy
3:15 Across Caribbean	Asso-Jewish Philanthropies: speaker; sing'g or.	'Ma Perkins' sketch	Piano-organ recital	Musical Fantasy
3:30 News: Snapshots'		Pepper Young's Family	Yankee House Party: variety show; orch.	Gene Autry and the Cowboy Jamboree
3:45 'Help Wanted'		'Right to Happiness' sk		
4:00 Broadway Matinee:	Drama: Musical pgm.	Backstage Wife: sketch	Walter Compton, news.	News; Mystery Melody.
4:15 guest stars: News	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Musical Roundup	Mystery Melody
4:30 'A Good Parent'	Musical Poll of Hits	'Lorenzo Jones' sketch	Music for a Half Hour:	Bob Stanley's Orch.
4:45 Army Relief: Date	Musical Poll of Hits	'Widder Brown' sketch	Bob Stanley's Orch.	Jack Manning, songs
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies: Ev. Howe, mc	All Star Dance Parade.	'When a Girl Marries'	Musical Roundup	News; Dolly Dawn's Or
5:15 Follies: Drama	'Dick Tracy': sketch.	'Portia Faces Life'	Musical Roundup	Irish melodies
5:30 American Women	'Jack Armstrong': sk.	'Just Plain Bill': sketch	'Archie Andrews': dr.	Irish melodies
5:45	'Captain Midnight': sk.	'Front Page Farrell': sk	'Chick Carter': sketch	News service
6:00 News comments	Terry and Pirates		'Superman': sketch	
6:15 Texas Rangers	News Highlights	News: Geoffrey Harwood	Concert orchestra	Musical Fantasy
6:30 Lyn Murray: Music	'Jerry and Sky'	Kay Ivers: Melodeers	Yankee House Party:	Musical Fantasy
6:45 News: 6:55 J Harsch	Show Tune Time: Talk	'Jesting With Jesters'	variety show; orch	Gene Autry and Cowboy
7:00 'I Love a Mystery'	Horace Heidt's Show:	Lowell Thomas, news	The World's Front Page	Jamboree
7:15 Ed Sullivan Int	music; drama	Fred Waring's Orch	Musical Rendezvous	News; Mystery Melody
7:30 'Blondie': sketch	'The Lone Ranger':	News of the World		Mystery Melodies
7:45 'Blondie': sketch	western dramatization	Symphony of Melody	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Kay Kyser's Orch
8:00 'Vox Pop': inter.	'Watch World Go By'	John Barry, comments	'In the Gloaming'	Pete Herman's Orch.
8:15 'Vox Pop': inter.	'Lum 'n' Abner'	Cavalcade of America:	'Army Air Forces': dr;	Richard Salinger, news
8:30 'Gay 90's Revue':	'Blind Date': Arlene	Drama; Guy Kibbee.	Cpl. Geo. Montgomery	'How About It, Girls?'
8:45 music; Bill Henry	Frances, m. c.	Richard Crooks, tenor;		Clement Norton, talk
9:00 Theater: F. Sinatra;	'Counterspy' drama	Howard Barlow, cond	Cecil Brown, news	Dramatic sketch
9:15 Bob Crosby; M.	'Counterspy' drama	Helen Traubel, soprano	Fulton Oursler Reports	Billy Dooley's Orch.
9:30 Maxwell; 'Wake	Les Brown's Orchestra.	Donald Voorhees' Or.	'Sherlock Holmes': dr;

Chilean Woman Lauds Clubwomen's Scholarship

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Maria Eugenia Huneeus, winner of the first Pan-American scholarship awarded by the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, is proof enough of the worth of establishing such a scholarship. I wish each clubwoman who contributed to it could spend an hour with their grateful protégée as I did the other evening down at the Frances E. Willard House where she is living.

But perhaps I shouldn't mention the idea, for she is much too busy with her studies at the Simmons School of Social Work to receive many visitors. However, she is looking forward to thanking members of the Federation in person when she speaks at their midwinter meeting at the Hotel Statler this coming Thursday.

"Such a scholarship is more useful in building genuine good neighborliness than any number of lectures on Inter-American affairs," she told me enthusiastically. "Why, I never dreamed what this country was like until I got here, although I had read lots of books about the United States and had many contacts with Americans in Chile."

Eager to see a greater interchange of students between the two Americas, Miss Huneeus is pleased to learn that next year the Federation plans to award a reciprocal scholarship that will send a girl to South America in addition to bringing one north. Her own school in Chile offers a scholarship to a student from the United States and she hopes it will be filled sometime by a girl from Massachusetts.

In Government Post

Miss Huneeus comes from Santiago where she worked for several months in the Government agency called "Caja de Seguro Obligatorio," which administers Chile's compulsory insurance and preventive medicine laws. She is a graduate of the Escuela de Servicio Social de la Beneficencia (School of Social Work of the Welfare Committee), which was founded in 1925, the first school of social work in South America.

For the last 10 years, she said, members of the school staff have been coming to the United States to study. Its Assistant Director, Miss Laura Vergara, took her degree at Columbia University, and the Director, Mrs. Luz de Romero, represented Chile at a conference of social workers held in the United States in 1941. The school was originally established by the "Junta de Beneficencia" (Welfare Committee) to train social workers for the hospitals.

The agency with which Miss Huneeus was working before she came up here had recently started a rehabilitation and vocational guidance department to help men, women, and adolescents. Her work was with adolescents.

"It was found," she says, "that many of the boys and girls who came to fetch the insurance certificates without which no person in Chile can get a job, had no idea what kind of work they wanted to do and no training. Now the Vocational Guidance Department with its specialized staff gives them vocational aptitude tests, arranges for their training, and finds them jobs."

The "Caja" even pays them the wages of unskilled workers while they are training if the social worker reports the need after investigating the economic status of the family. In this way the parents cannot blame the government for keeping their children from earning. Small wonder that it is difficult to keep up with the demand for trained social workers in Chile!

Under Chile's compulsory insurance law, the employee pays 2 per cent of his salary to the "Caja" and the employer pays 7 per cent.

Enjoys Work at Simmons

Miss Huneeus is delighted with her course at Simmons, especially with the way she is given every facility to make the most of her time here. It takes a while to get used to the different methods, she says, and feels, therefore, that it would be wonderful to be able to stay for a year and a half or two years.

Her chief interest at one time was painting and she went to Europe in 1939 to study in that field. Observing the trend of events in the world, however, she felt she should prepare herself to do something that would be of more use to humanity, so she returned to Chile and entered the School of Social Work. She does not regret her choice.

Already Miss Huneeus is making friends for Chile. At the request of the Pan-American Society she has addressed several groups in New England, including the League of Women Voters in Concord, New Hampshire, and the Junior League in Portland, Maine.

By a Staff Photographer

Maria Eugenia Huneeus

Of Chile, who is now studying in Boston on a scholarship provided by the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs.

Slate Planned To Back Ely For President

A test of President Roosevelt's strength in Massachusetts may be seen in the April Presidential primaries as a result of former Gov. Joseph B. Ely's decision to permit nomination district delegate slates pledging to him for President.

Announcement of Mr. Ely's decision to authorize circulation of nomination papers for district candidates pledged to him came last night from Charles H. McGlue, former Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and followed on the heels of reports that an anti-administration slate of delegates at large would be named.

A number of prominent Bay State Democrats, opponents of the present administration in Washington, have been anxious to oppose the fourth-term trend. Last week these leaders hoped that Mr. Ely could be persuaded to desert the delegate-at-large slate named by State Committee Chairman William H. Burke, Jr., and head an anti-New Deal slate.

Refused to Say

Mr. Ely refused to say flatly that his decision to permit pledging of delegates to him meant that he was a candidate for President. It could be interpretted that way, he said, but it wasn't his interpretation.

"I think there is a good deal of feeling that the voters in the primary ought to get a chance to express themselves," he said. "Everyone knows my position—I don't believe in a fourth term; I didn't believe in the third term. I'm a Jeffersonian Democrat and I can't change.

"This will simply give the voters a chance to express themselves one way or another," he added.

In an interview with The Christian Science Monitor last week Mr. Ely expressed strong opposition to unpledged slates and indicated that he would find it hard to refuse if anti-Roosevelt Democrats sought to name a slate pledged to him.

Governor 1931-35

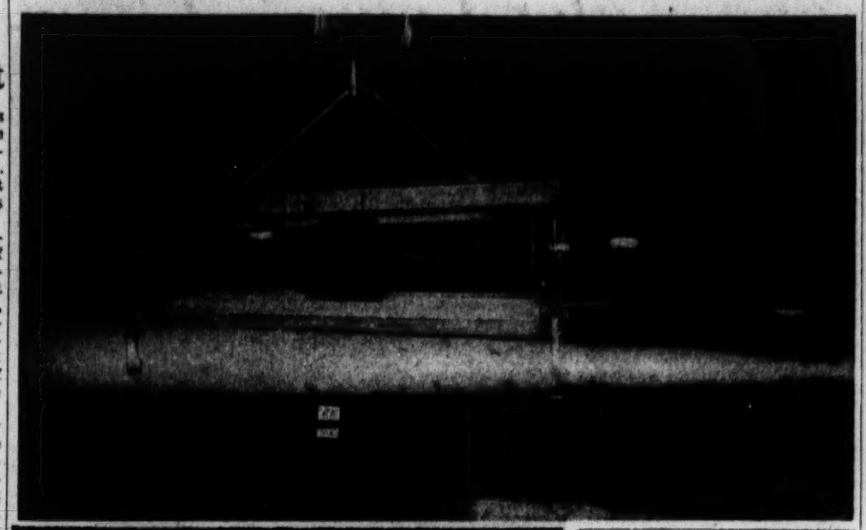
The Westfield man, who served as Governor from 1931 to 1935, and who made a speech nominating Alfred E. Smith at the 1932 convention, is expected to remain as a candidate for delegate-at-large on the slate named by the State Committee.

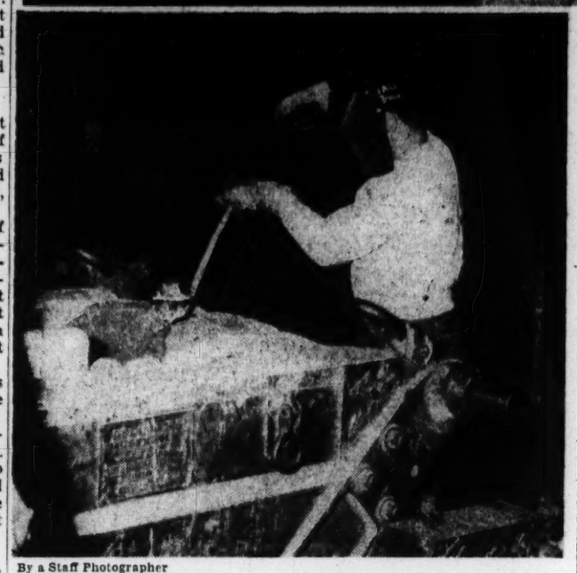
Mr. McGlue and Joseph Lee, former member of the Boston School Committee, who are heading the Ely-pledged delegate campaign, said a primary victory for the Ely slates would give the former Governor an overwhelming majority of the delegates to the National Convention.

There are 68 delegates to be elected from Massachusetts—only 12 being chosen at large. At least half of the at-large slate are believed to be friendly to Mr. Ely.

Should President Roosevelt decide not to seek a fourth term—now believed a remote possibility—Mr. Ely might loom large in the convention in the opinion of many Masaschusetts Democrats. Possibility that the former Governor might be seriously considering the possibility of nomination was seen several weeks ago when he distributed throughout the country a booklet entitled "Disciplined Democracy" in which he termed the New Deal dictatorial, undemocratic and inefficient.

'Red-Hot' Gun Barrel for Armed Forces





By a Staff Photographer

Arsenal Turns Out 100,000th Gun Tube

In ceremonies which were radiocast around the world on the Army Hour program yesterday, the Watertown Arsenal turned out the 100,000th gun tube by the centrifugal casting process. Top: Grappler attached to an overhead crane picks up the red-hot gun barrel and carries it away to be buried in cinder pits for cooling. Electrically-heated furnaces in which steel and alloys are melted. Worker, clad in thick woolen shirt, and wearing helmet and asbestos gloves, stirs the molten metal, skims slag, and tests for proper heat.

100,000th Gun Tube Is Cast In Roar Heard Around World

With a roar heard 'round the world—by means of a national hook-up and short-wave radiocast—a stream of molten metal poured into a huge casting machine at the Watertown Arsenal yesterday, and the 100,000th gun tube to be made at this plant by the centrifugal process was well on its way to play an important role in World War II.

The complete process of casting the big 40mm, 90mm, and 105mm gun tubes by this method takes about two hours and a half from the time the cold metal is put into an electrically heated furnace to be melted down until the red-hot cast gun tube emerges from the machine and is buried in cinders on the floor to cool.

Under the centrifugal casting process, molten metal is poured into a rapidly revolving horizontal mold. The centrifugal force of the rotation acts on the steel just as it would on a pail of water swung around one's head in a circle, forcing it out from the center. The process was developed after many years of research and experiment involving not only the mixture of the metal, but also the designing, building, and installing of the machines to do the work.

Previously, gun barrels—or gun tubes, as they are known technically—were made by the forging method, which had been used for a number of years. About 1938, the Army Ordnance centrifugal casting process became more prominent and emphasis was laid on this method of making gun tubes at the Watertown Arsenal.

During 1940, a total of only 1,600 gun tubes was produced at this ordnance plant by the casting method, this being all the equipment at that time would permit. In the year and a half following Pearl Harbor, annual production jumped 26-fold. By July, 1942, the Arsenal had produced more than 40,000 gun tubes, making the plant one of the largest single producers of such gun tubes in the entire country.

Yesterday, the 100,000th gun was cast, and a description of the operation was given during the "Army Hour" radio program. Col. John Mather, former Production Manager and now Commanding Officer, Watertown Arsenal, described the process, and James F. Halloran, a casting machine leader employed at the plant for the last four years, represented his fellow workers in the radio program. Because the process is such a lengthy one, only the actual pouring of the liquid metal into the casting machine was radiod around the world.

The operation took place in a huge foundry—a very long and high, but quite dark building with a bank of casting machines at each end of the dirt floor. Directly behind the casting machines and about 15 feet above them is the melting platform where the electrically heated furnaces melt down the steel and alloys. There, also, the control equipment is located.

Drive to Seek Rail Back Pay For War Bonds

Carol Bruce, star of screen and stage, will lead a "Back Pay for War Bonds" caravan seeking $2,500,000 in War Bond sales from the back pay totaling that amount which is to be paid to employees of the Boston & Maine Railroad in New England about March 15. The tour will begin on Wednesday and will continue through Friday, covering Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, and New York states.

The caravan, especially selected by the United States Treasury Department to set the pace for the railroad industry throughout the country, will attempt to set a mark for "back-pay" bond sales for all other railroads to match or exceed.

The Boston & Maine was selected by the Treasury Department for the initial drive in the country-wide appeal to railroad workers for extra war bond purchases out of back pay because its employees were first of any railroad in the country to subscribe a total of more than 10 per cent of the road's entire pay roll for regular deductions for War Bond purchases.

As the result of the recent advance in wages which was retroactive railroad employees throughout the country will during March be paid something in excess of $300,000,000 in back pay.

Wheelock 'Open House' To Display College Day

Off to college for a day, girls from prep schools and high schools will visit Wheelock College's Open House on Washington's Birthday to experience a typical collegian day from an 8:45 a. m. class to tea at 4:15 p. m. Parents, advisers, and junior college students interested in nursery, kindergarten and grade-school teaching are invited.

In addition to visiting classes and dormitories, guests will be taken to the Wheelock Child Center in Roxbury between 2:30 and 4 p. m. At noon, luncheon will be served at the Colchester House.

N. E. Members of Congress Lining Up to Run Again

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (AP)—Twenty-six of New England's 28 members of the House either have definitely announced they'll run for re-election this year, or can be described as probable candidates, a survey shows.

In addition, three New England Senators whose terms expire this year—Senators George D. Aiken of Vermont, John A. Danaher of Connecticut, and Charles W. Tobey of New Hampshire, all Republicans—have given every indication they want to be returned for another six years in the Senate.

Senators Tobey and Aiken have tossed their hats into the ring, and Senator Danaher, while he has made no announcement, has not denied his supporters the prerogative of proceeding on the theory he will be a candidate.

One other New England Senate seat will be contested, that of Senator Sinclair Weeks (R) of Massachusetts, who announced when appointed recently to succeed Maj. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., that he would not be a candidate for election in November. Instead, Governor Saltonstall, who appointed Senator Weeks, has announced he'll run this fall to fill out the balance of the Lodge term, which expires in 1948.

Not Candidates

The two House Republicans who are definitely not candidates for re-election are Representatives Allen T. Treadway of Massachusetts, veteran of 16 consecutive terms, and Foster Stearns of New Hampshire, who is campaigning for Senator Tobey's seat.

The campaign between Senator Tobey and Representative Stearns is flowering into a spirited contest in New Hampshire, along with the fight to succeed Representative Stearns in the House. Aspiring to Representative Sterns' place from the Second New Hampshire District are Sherman Adams, Speaker of the State House, and Representative Charles M. Mills, of Jaffrey, also a State legislator.

In the House there is little doubt that the entire delegation, with the exception of Representatives Treadway and Stearns, will be candidates. However, future developments might influence three other members against seeking re-election although they may be classed today as "probable" aspirants.

They are Representatives Charles L. Gifford (R) of Massachusetts, Clare Boothe Luce (R) of Connecticut, and James M. Curley (D) of Massachusetts.

Martin Will Run

Representative Joseph W. Martin of Massachusetts, House Minority Leader, has said he will be a candidate. Representative John W. McCormack of Massachusetts, House Majority Leader, isn't committing himself at this stage, but his friends point out that he never makes a formal announcement.

The remainder of the New England group falls into two classifications.

"Yes," they are definitely after re-election:

Massachusetts — Republicans Edith Nourse Rogers, Christian A. Herter, and Richard B. Wigglesworth and Democrat Thomas J. Lane.

Connecticut—B. J. Monkiewicz, William J. Miller, John D. McWilliams, Ranulf Compton, and Joseph E. Talbot, all Republicans.

Maine—Robert Hale, Margaret Chase Smith, and Frank Fellows, all Republicans.

Rhode Island—Aime J. Forand, Democrat.

"Probably will be" or their associates generally concede they will be, but have made no announcement as yet:

Massachusetts — Charles R. Clason, Pehr G. Holmes, George J. Bates, Angier L. Goodwin, Republicans; and Philip J. Philbin, Democrat.

Vermont—Charles A. Plumley, Republican.

New Hampshire—Chester E. Merrow, Republican.

Rhode Island—John J. Fogarty, Democrat.

First Vice-Consul Sent to Boston By China Has Arrived

The first vice-counsul sent to Boston by the Chinese Government, Kung-Shou Wang, has just arrived from Washington, where he has been serving as third secretary in the Embassy. He expects, after presenting his credentials to state and city officials, to open an office at 177 Marlborough Street.

He is a nephew of C. T. Wang, who was China's Ambassador to Washington in 1937 and 1938, and he joined the Embassy staff in 1937, after completing a post-graduate course at the University of Chicago. He is a native of Shanghai and, like his uncle, a graduate of St. John's University, Shanghai. Before coming to the United States he was Secretary of the Weihaiwei Municipal Government.

His wife, whom he met while she was taking a course at Columbia University, is the former Lucy Chou, a native of Hankow. They were married by Dr. Hi Shih, who succeeded C. T. Wang as Ambassador. Their little son Winfred, whose Chinese name is Ching Chung, is 17 months old. Mr. Wang is an enthusiastic football spectator, and enjoys playing golf and tennis.

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YELLOW PAGES

Religious Tolerance High Among Men in Armed Forces

The large degree of religious tolerance existing among men in the armed forces was held up to the public as an ideal yesterday by three chaplains and two servicemen, who stressed in a Brotherhood Week radio program that men overseas were negatively affected by news that there isn't as high a degree of tolerance on the home front.

"The morale of the men on the battle front and on the high seas," said Capt. Roy L. Lewis, Chief Chaplain of the First Naval District, "is dependent on the news he receives from the home front. When he knows that his family is surrounded by friendly neighbors, his faith strengthens. Whatever disturbs them disturbs him. The men cannot understand why religious bigotry and intolerance sometimes exist on the home front when men of all sorts of religious convictions are able to live aboard ship in perfect harmony."

Other speakers on the program were Lieut. Charles E. Shulman, Naval Chaplain at Newport, R. I.; Lieut. William Babb, Naval Chaplain, who was present at the Battle of Tarawa; Joseph Parker, Private First Class, U. S. Marine Corps, and Seaman First Class Fred Arsenault, who was a diver at Port Lyautey on the Abu River.

Feature of the program was the affirmation by all participants of a four-point tolerance pledge which had been endorsed by Bishop Henry St. George Tucker, President of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, and Archbishop Francis J. Spellman, Roman Catholic Archbishop of New York, and written by Judge Joseph M. Proskauer, President of the American Jewish Committee.

In connection with the 11th annual observance of Brotherhood Week five evening radiocasts will be made over Station WMEX from 6:05 to 6:15, Monday through Friday, by such speakers as Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill, John E. Kerrigan, President of the Boston City Council; the Rev. Walton E. Cole, pastor of the Second Unitarian Church in Boston; Judge A. K. Cohen, President of the Associated Jewish Philanthropies, and Victor A. Friend, Chairman of the Massachusetts Committee of [Roman] Catholics, Protestants and Jews.

At the Wednesday noon meeting of the Rotary Club of Boston in the Hotel Statler speakers on the subject "Brotherhood or Chaos" will include Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, President of Boston University; the Rev. William J. Daly, Roman Catholic supervisor of parochial schools for the archdiocese of Boston, and Dr. Joshua L. Liebman, Rabbi of Temple Israel.

At Boston University a series of daily noonday services for the week opened yesterday under the direction of Prof. Warren T. Powell, director of the All-University Inter-Faith Council. Rabbis, priests and ministers of Greater Boston will speak in the series.

More U. S. Funds For Nursery Work

New Federal funds have just been made available for three more nursery schools in Boston under the Lanham Act. Four already have been established, one as recently as last week.

Miss Susan Ginn, Director in Charge of Wartime Child Care Centers for the Boston School Committee, says she expects the new schools will be set up in East Boston, South Boston, and the North End. The date has not been set, because Miss Ginn will first investigate whether the need exists in these localities, as reported.

The nursery schools will utilize quarters of the George Robert White health centers in each case. At a cost of $3 for each child, the schools provide day care and training for children of working mothers and of fathers who work on night shifts and must sleep undisturbed during the day. Each school accommodates 30 children between the ages of 2½ and 5 years.

Victory Volunteers

Two hundred and forty boys, representing eight Boys' Clubs, will be inducted into the Victory Volunteers on Feb. 24 at 2 p. m. at Jordan Marsh auditorium. The Victory Volunteers organization is comprised of Boys' Club members throughout the United States who agree to prepare themselves for community service and to assist in Civilian Defense activities, collection of waste materials, and sale of War Stamps.

Ration Dates For Consumers

Meats, Butter, Etc. — Brown stamps "V," "W," and "X" now valid; all three expire Feb. 26. Stamps "Y" and "Z" now valid.

Special Pork Bonus — Spare Stamp No. 3 in Book No. 4 now good for five points in purchase of pork, plus sausage whether or not made of pork; valid through Feb. 26.

Red stamps, Book 4, numbered "8" and lettered "A" through "M" and remaining 96 brown points in Book 3, now valid for purchase of pork from farmers. Number 8 coupons in Book 4 good for 10 points each, regardless of point value printed on them.

Sugar—Stamp 30 now valid for five pounds, good through March 31.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 became valid on Feb. 1 for 5 pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

Canned Goods—Green Stamps "K," "L," and "M" now valid; expire March 20.

Gasoline "A"—No. 9 coupons now valid; expire May 8.

New B-2 and C-2 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. B-1 and C-1 coupons still good for 2 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be endorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Fuel Oil—Period 3 coupons good until March 14. Period 4 coupons now valid. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons).

Shoes—Stamp No. 18 and Stamp 1 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves—Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New deadline for tire inspection for B and C book holders Feb. 29.

New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "C" cars with mileage of more than 601. New "war tires" of reclaimed rubber available to "B" holders and low-mileage "C" book drivers.

Bar Association Elects

John H. Devine of Lexington was elected President of the Bar Association of the County of Middlesex at its annual meeting. Other officers elected are: Nelson B. Vanderhoof of Newton and Robert E. Goodwin of Concord, Vice-Presidents; Theodore Eaton of Wakefield, Treasurer, and Lyman C. Sprague of Ayer, Secretary.

George D. Chamberlain

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 21—George D. Chamberlain, who passed on here yesterday, was former editor and publisher of Good Housekeeping magazine, philanthropist and former Executive Councilor, Representative and State Senator.

He was prominent for many years in the Republican Party, beginning his political career in 1912 as a State Representative. He also was active in Congregational Church affairs, as a member of the Executive Committee of the National Council of Congregational Fellowship and serving as Moderator of the Massachusetts Congregational Conference in 1930. Interested in youth activities, Mr. Chamberlain was one of the founders of the Springfield Boys' Clubs and for a time was a member of the Council of the Playgrounds Association of America.

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Is Luftwaffe Trying to Repeat Blitz on London?

Continued from Page 1

cline during the last 12 months are: Perceptible decline in production of new machines; obsolescence of a large portion of the available ones; extremely high losses, and a growing need for husbanding fuel reserves.

Nazi Output Declines

Although not all reports on German aircraft production agree, one survey for last January claims that, on all fronts, the Luftwaffe lost a total of about 1,770 planes. According to estimates by British experts, this figure already exceeds the present monthly output of Germany's aircraft plants by about 17 per cent.

German plane production reached its peak in July, 1942, with about 2,300 machines. From that moment on, British bombing raids, and during the past eight months the rapidly mounting attacks of American bombers, have whittled it down. By the end of 1942, German plane output was estimated at 1,700 a month; by the end of 1943 it has probably dropped to 1,500 a month.

If that is so, the Luftwaffe has begun eating up its substance. Even if the output were still somewhat higher, say between 1,700 adn 1,800 machines a month, it would barely cover the losses. An increase would still be out of the question.

386 Nazi Fighters Felled

The special Luftwaffe News Service of a clandestine German radio station disclosed that in encounters with British bombers during January, 386 German night fighters were either shot down or lost through crash landings.

Figures of German night fighters lost in the last two RAF raids are revealing. In the assault on Leipzig Feb. 19, some 79 out of approximately 1,050 British bombers were destroyed. The German defense force, numbering 205 machines, lost 48 of their planes. An additional seven German machines were destroyed on the ground in diversionary British attacks.

These figures show that while the RAF is able to send 1,000 planes on a single mission, the limit of the German night-fighter strength appears to lie near 250 machines for a given place and time.

Luftwaffe Losses High

It is true that the tempo of Luftwaffe raids has been stepped up lately. But on only two occasions did the number of German bombers exceed 100. In the three raids of Jan. 16, 21, and 29, the German force numbered 23, 90, and 48 planes respectively. Of the total of 161 bombers, 32 were shot down and 11 were lost through crash landings. Again, as in the case of their night fighters, the Luftwaffe lost 25 per cent of the machines employed.

However, on Feb. 19, the Luftwaffe lost only 5 out of 200 bombers over Great Britain. That was a spectacular exploit, but it remains to be seen whether it was more than an isolated case.

The interlocking of British and American raids is not doubling but quadrupling the weight of the Allied blows. American bombers began attacking Leipzig, Feb. 19, 10 hours after the RAF had left. For over an hour, fire-fighting and rescue squads were confined to their shelters, and in that interval many of the previous and already half-checked conflagrations got again out of control.

Another serious threat to the Luftwaffe is the dwindling of the Reich's oil reserves. Imports of Estonian shale oil, Polish oil from the wells of Drohobycz and Borysław, and Rumanian oil are in danger of being cut off by Russian advances into the Baltic, Poland, and the Balkans. Already the need of economizing fuel has resulted in a reduction of the German pilot-training program and the testing time of motors. It also may be one of the reasons the Allies have been able to raid the French Channel coast almost unchallenged during recent weeks.

Hassett Is Named To Secretarial Post

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (AP)—William D. Hassett, veteran newspaperman, has been appointed a full secretary to President Roosevelt. He has been an assistant to White House Press Secretary Stephen Early.

Mr. Hassett's appointment papers were presented to him at a surprise ceremony arranged by Mr. Roosevelt in the presidential office.

Mr. Hassett, a native of Northfield, Vt., succeeds the late Marvin H. McIntyre. His appointment marks the first time in several years that the President has had three $10,000-a-year secretaries as authorized by law. The other two are Mr. Early and Maj. Gen. Edwin M. Watson, who also serves as chief military aide.

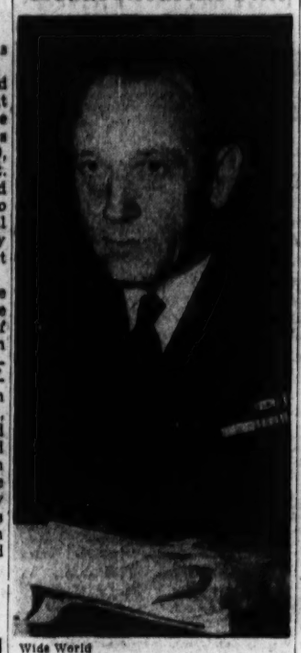
Both Mr. Hassett and Mr. Early were members of the Associated Press Washington staff during World War I.

Polish Cardinal Arrested by Nazis

LONDON, Feb. 21 (AP)—August Cardinal Hlond, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Poland, was arrested recently by the Germans in Paris apparently because of his extreme anti-Nazi views, private information reaching London said today.

Cardinal Hlond, a native Pole, went from Poland to Rome late in 1939 at the advice of the Polish Government, and later went to a health resort in France. He has publicly charged the Germans with atrocities against Polish priests.

Heads Invasion Unit



Wide World

Rear Admiral Alan G. Kirk

Named commander of United Task Force as step in invasion plans.

American Admirals Shifted in Moves For Reich Invasion

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (AP)—The Navy has disclosed that Rear Admiral Alan Goodrich Kirk has been named commander of the United States task force operating as part of the combined Naval force in Britain.

The action was the latest announced step to be taken in preparation for the European invasion.

Also assigned to command units of the task force are Rear Admiral John Lesslie Hall, Jr., and Rear Admiral John Wilkes. They will serve under Admiral Harold R. Stark, commander of all United States naval forces in the United Kingdom area.

Admiral Kirk, a veteran of 35 years in the Navy, won the Legion of Merit for the "excellence of detail and training operations" of the naval task force which was on hand for the North African landings. His home is at Black Point, Conn.

Admiral Wilkes, a native of Charlotte, N. C., holds the Distinguished Service Cross for his submarine command work early in the war. His squadron sank or damaged 51 Japanese ships. Admiral Hall was commander of the West African sea frontier when the Allies went ashore at Casablanca. His home is at Williamsburg, Va.

Escape

Continued from Page 1

the base of Germany's strategic reserves against invasion. After visiting Vichy, they reached Toulouse, where with dozens of Frenchmen they were rounded up by the Gestapo when a German officer was shot in a cafe, but secured their release a few hours later, and after hiding for a few days in a certain village, which cannot be named, made their final dash across the Spanish frontier.

The significance of their astonishing journey, as they see it, is that though neither of them speaks good German, they were conducted across Europe entirely by a network of anti-German secret organizations working with clockwork precision even in Bavaria itself. They speak in highest terms of the efficiency of the French resistance movement, which did everything for them despite the fact they were not French subjects and were without money. They report that in certain areas of Southern France 80 per cent of the population is actively resisting oppression.

Illustrious Bomber Back at Home Plant

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 21 (AP)—Employees of the Consolidated-Vultee aircraft plant here will meet the crew and count the flak holes today in the "Blue Streak," one of their chicks that has dropped half a million pounds of explosive eggs on Axis targets, sunk three ships, and downed 23 enemy fighters.

A radio message received over the Atlantic diverted the Liberator bomber from Bolling Field, Washington, her destination when she left Naples for home pastures, and caused her to alight at Miami's 36th Street airport yesterday with 10 happy crewmen, two combat camermen, and Hal Boyle, Associated Press war correspondent.

The "Blue Streak" made 110 raids on targets ranging from the furious attack on the Ploesti oil fields in Rumania and German fighter factories in Augsburg to smashes at enemy strongpoints in Tobruk.

Antisubmarine Men Cited by President

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (AP)—The 480th antisubmarine group of the Army Air Forces, which in 12 months of operations listed nearly half its personnel as either killed or missing, has been awarded a Presidential citation for its contribution to the winning of the "Battle of the Atlantic."

Announcement of the citation was made by the War Department. The group began its operations in the European and North African theaters on Nov. 10, 1942. Its battle was directed against the U-boats which sought to stop the flow of supplies to North Africa and for the invasion of Sicily.

London Girds Its Air-Raid Defenses

Continued from Page 1

scattered parts of the city and its outskirts.

Today one does not have to go far to find evidence of explosive violence. Some massive stone buildings familiar to every visitor to London offer grim evidence of the vicious blast of the modern-type explosive, which wastes little of its power in burying into the ground.

There is a great deal of glass broken in homes of both leading and humble citizens of London. Workmen are busy on repairs at some famous addresses; carpenters and rubble clearers have a sizable job ahead in some of the poorest districts.

American Interest

The American forces are especially interested in the strange aftereffects of bomb explosions. They gaze wonderingly at the way branches are lopped off trees and bark off bushes, at how deeply bomb splinters gash the hardest concrete buildings, at the strange tricks a blast plays in contortioning a lamppost here and a window sash there, while leaving unhurt panes of glass actually nearer to the bomb explosion.

Londoners today are perhaps a bit disappointed that more Nazi raiders were not brought down. Five are claimed so far from last night's attack. This obviously is a far higher casualty rate than the RAF suffered in last night's heavy raid on Stuttgart, when only 11 were lost from many hundreds of planes dispatched to Germany.

The fact is that the British expect a very high standard from their antiaircraft defenses. But it is recognized that the Luftwaffe is endeavoring to copy successful Allied devices for defeating defenses. The countryside around London yesterday was littered with thin strips of metallic paper thrown out by the Nazi raiders to distort radio location-detecting apparatus.

Delight to Children

This was a new delight for English children, just as the German children used it to decorate Christmas trees after RAF attacks on Berlin.

There are sad stories of losses and bereavements in London today. But there are lighter aspects, too. One northeast London district had its electric lights cut off during the raid. When the raid had finished, there was no current to operate the all-clear siren.

But with great determination, the authorities got the electricity functioning again an hour after raiders had passed and, not to be denied, they blared out the all-clear siren just when most of London was getting off to sleep.

Romans Indifferent to Calls To Form Defense Battalions

Continued from Page 1

has been changed for a vague Republicanism. Former repression of class struggle has ended in the anarchy of all against all.

Failing to enlist Romans in the "fight for Rome," the Germans through the Neo-Fascists are trying to mobilize some of the 96,000 unemployed in helping the transport of food for the City which is difficult due to the shortage of trucks and teams.

Coal is scarce and gas rationed to two hours a day at noon and night so that people depending on gas cannot cook breakfast.

Occasional acts of sabotage in Rome and Northern Italian cities caused the Germans to enforce the 5 o'clock curfew in Rome, from 7 to 10 in other cities.

Labor Demand

SALERNO, Italy, Feb. 21 (AP)—Liberated Italy's revived General Confederation of Labor closed its first-three-day convention yesterday with a demand for a voice in the economic recovery of the country.

In a resolution the Confederation called for:

1. Labor representation with management in factory committees.
2. Re-opening of "nonparasitic" industries.

Aside from a declaration that "the political crisis" in Italy should be settled by the establishment of a government "expressive of the popular will," the convention avoided political alignment.

A Provisional Council of seven members was appointed to seek a fusion with another labor group which met at Bari last month, offering the Bari group five seats in the Council which will serve until Rome is liberated.

Fascists Executed

NEW YORK, Feb. 21 (AP)—Italian patriots at Bologna have executed the Fascist leader, Carlo Piccini, and the Fascist Director of Compulsory Labor Service, Enrico Maglione, the Bari Radio said yesterday. The broadcast was recorded by United States Government monitors.

Badoglio Acts

NAPLES, Feb. 21 (AP)—The Government of Marshal Pietro Badoglio announced yesterday that all Government contracts obtained through political influence during the 20 years of the Fascist regime would be revised and where necessary canceled.

March Is Named Red Cross Month

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (AP)—President Roosevelt, declaring the war has entered a "decisive stage requiring the fullest measure of individual sacrifice," has proclaimed the month beginning March 1 as "Red Cross month," and urged all Americans to observe it by donating to the relief agency's 1944 minimum war fund of $200,000,000.

In his proclamation, issued Feb. 19, Mr. Roosevelt pointed out that the Red Cross "is an auxiliary to the United States armed forces and, as such, is providing indispensable service to our troops throughout the world as well as to their families at home."

Its wartime activities, he said, include recreation work, provision of aid to families of servicemen, shipment of food parcels to prisoners of war, recruitment of Army and Navy nurses, and other services simultaneously with its regular training program and community service to lessen distress caused by civil emergencies.

Foe's 'Victory' Peas Feast for Marines

NEW YORK (AP)—Marines who invaded the Marshall Islands got a crop of peas, Technical Sergeant Marvin Kivel, first enlisted Marine who participated in the action to return home, reported.

Sergeant Kivel of Hempstead, N. Y., former New York Daily News reporter now serving as a Marine combat correspondent, explained that the Japanese equivalent of a victory garden was one of the few areas on Namur in the Marshalls which was untouched by the shattering naval bombardment of the island on Jan. 31.

Marines who landed on Namur helped themselves to the garden's produce, he said.

Flag Symbols to Tell World of U. S. Relief

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (AP)—President Roosevelt has approved the practice of stamping reproductions of the United States flag on relief shipments sent abroad, saying people of other countries should have "a proper understanding" of the source of such assistance.

Indeed, he said in a proclamation, such an understanding is required in "the effective prosecution of the war."

Use of the flag for such purposes will be subject to the approval of the Foreign Economic Administration and will apply to labels, packages, cartons, cases, or other containers.

5 Trained Saboteurs Flee Camp in Arizona

PHOENIX, Ariz., Feb. 21 (AP)—Five trained saboteurs have escaped from the Papago Park Internment Camp, the Federal Bureau of Investigation said Feb. 19 in making public escape of a sixth prisoner, an Italian, from a near-by work camp.

In the last 10 days, seven German prisoners have escaped, but two were recaptured, H. R. Duffey, F. B. I. agent, said. He said the other five still at large were saboteur experts.

The two were captured at Tucson, only 70 miles from the Mexican border.

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Tojo Shakes Up Cabinet To Meet 'Grave' Threat

NEW YORK, Feb. 21 (AP)—A shake-up in the Japanese Cabinet "to cope with the current serious situation" has been announced by Premier Hideki Tojo.

In a domestic radiocast, which was recorded by the United States Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service, the Tokyo Radio disclosed that three new Cabinet Ministers had been appointed.

They were named as Sotaro Ishiwata, Finance Minister, replacing Okinobu Kaya; Shinya Uchida, Agriculture and Commerce Minister, replacing Tatsunosuke Yamazaki, and Keita Goto, Transportation and Communications Minister, replacing Yoshiaki Hatta.

The Cabinet shifts were described as one of the "several electrifying personnel changes" carried out by Premier Tojo since the formation of his Cabinet.

Declaring that "our nation faces a grave situation" and that it was imperative "to solidify the domestic structure drastically" to achieve an "increase in fighting strength," the radiocast added:

"All the measures of the Tojo Cabinet, of course, have been generally in force, and the remaining problem is how to prosecute them in the most efficient way. This is entirely dependent upon active political vitality and sturdy power in putting the measures into effect. . . . There is keen expectation that the various decisive wartime measures will be speedily and sturdily pushed on with the reorganization of the Cabinet."

Mr. Ishiwata is a former Vice-Minister of Finance and was said in one Tokyo radiocast to be "the central figure of this reorganization." He was supreme economic adviser to the puppet Nanking Government and was credited by the Tokyo Radio with handling "foreign policy between Japan and Nanking."

Mr. Goto is a former transportation executive.

Mr. Uchida, a veteran of Japanese government service, once served as Vice-Minister for the Navy.

Green Islands' Drive Preceded By Test Landings on Nissan

Vern Haugland, Associated Press war correspondent, tells of his experiences with a group of raiders who made a reconnaissance landing on Nissan Island, in the Green Islands, two weeks before Allied troops invaded the group.

NISSAN ISLAND, Green Islands, Jan. 31. Delayed (AP)—The Japanese had the jitters, but our commander remained calm and clear-thinking through it all.

Not once during this day of dangers did we hear Commander J. McDonald Smith of Pittsburgh speak excitedly. It wasn't until he returned to shore a second time that we discovered he had been wounded slightly in the right arm in the initial encounter with the enemy.

We who survived the enemy ambush as we beached this morning on the rim of Nissan lagoon agreed that Commander Smith saved our lives. We owed our debt, too, to the New Zealand soldiers and three Melanesian natives who exposed themselves time after time to fire back at unseen Japanese, and to the New Zealand officer and two members of our boat crew who lost their lives.

Instead of killing all 20 of us, easy targets from above, the Japanese killed only one outright, fatally wounded two, and injured seven others. Three Japanese were killed—possibly more.

Fortune smiled upon this unarmed correspondent and three other noncombatants who accompanied the expedition, including Lieut Robert Hartman, Navy press relations officer and former Los Angeles Times reporter. We weren't even scratched.

Again late this afternoon, when six Japanese Zeros roared down upon us, they should have inflicted overwhelming damage. Six of our barges were in a semicircle in the lagoon, standing off shore and machine-gunning an enemy barge nest. Six others were beached side by side at our plantation bivouac area one mile away.

With only light machinegun fire from the barges to worry about, the Zero pilots could have taken all the time in the world, carefully selected the best targets and bombed and strafed at leisure.

Instead, they attacked in such fumbling haste that the first bombs landed far out of sight. We heard them explode across the peninsula on the ocean side of the island and wondered what targets the Japanese thought they were hitting.

We landed at the abandoned coconut plantation early today, planning to spend the day raiding Japanese installations and to depart tonight. We came ashore without opposition and dug in to foxholes until daylight.

Nazi Bombs Damage London

Associated Press Radiophoto

Wreckage of Office Building

Wreckage of office building in the business district of the British Capital, with rescue workers in foreground, is shown in this photo from London. German planes made one of their strongest attacks on Feb. 18.

Russo-Finn Talks: Helsingfors to Get Peace Terms?

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 21 (AP)—Juhu K. Passikivi, Finnish diplomat, whose presence here has been linked to rumors that Finland is seeking to negotiate peace with Russia, is reported to be planning to return to Helsingfors shortly.

The Stockholm newspaper Dagens Nyheter said that Mr. Passikivi would return to Finland either today or tomorrow, presumably to report on the result of efforts to obtain Russia's peace terms.

Mr. Passikivi, who came here ostensibly for a vacation, never has confirmed reports that he was in contact with Moscow through the Soviet Legation.

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 21—Russo-Finnish talks, in which peace offers are presumed to have been exchanged, are the subject of eager discussion here.

It is realized that that they may have far-reaching consequences upon Russian-front strategy, besides affording some indication of Russian ideas for the settlement of East Europe.

On the military side, it is realized Germans hope to prevent Finnish efforts to get out of the war—despite strange rumors to the contrary. Supporting them are seven divisions and some aircraft under Col. Gen. Eduard Dietl. These forces, unless they are withdrawn, Hitler certainly will desire to employ at least so as to delay any rapid Russo-Finnish settlement.

Would Hit Nazi Strategy

For an agreement would seriously affect German strategy by releasing Russian troops for service elsewhere and probably give Russia naval and air bases less than fifty miles from Tallinn, Capital of Estonia, and Baltischfort, while the Soviet would also secure bases from which to cover the Gulf of Riga and outflank the last important German defense line in the Baltic States.

The making of this peace generally is regarded here as having some points in common with the Allied peace with Italy. The Finns, like the Italians, are divided on the issue. Both, to a large degree, dislike the Germans and in both cases the Germans themselves have had to do a major portion of the fighting.

It is natural, therefore, in view of the situation, that there should be great secrecy concerning the negotiations.

Timing Vital

It is especially important that the timing and military conditions should be correct if the Germans are not to benefit militarily from it. In fact, it is considered likely there may be no publication of all Russian terms to the Finns, just as there still remain some secret clauses in the Allied treaty with Italy.

Also, it is an open secret that in some quarters the viewpoint prevails that the progress of present peace discussions may indicate how the Russians intend to settle East Europe and co-operate in ideas expounded by the Western democracies.

A number of comments not only in the Finnish press but also that of neutrals suggest that the treatment of Finland may indicate what other small nations among enemies can expect.

Thus the Stockholms-Tidningen wrote on Feb. 16, "The Western powers cannot prevent Russia from settling the frontier problems, but the nature of the settlement can be of decisive importance for that peaceful co-operation which is said to be the object of the great powers. Russia has a good opportunity of adopting a policy of wise statesmanship and can well afford to do so."

Meanwhile, the atmosphere in Helsingfors, according to latest reports, is said to be one of "suspense and unpenetrable secrecy." Today the Finnish Parliament meets in plenary session, and its deputies probably will hear something of vital importance to Finland's future.

Hull to Aid Finns?

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (AP)—Secretary of State Cordell Hull, the Army and Navy Journal says, "is prepared if necessary to use his good offices to induce Marshal Stalin to be lenient" in the imposition of peace terms on Finland.

The unofficial service publication adde dthat "Helsingfors unquestionably would be disposed to surrender to us, but that is a hot iron we will not handle. What we are endeavoring to do is to bring about a composition between Russia and Finland on terms of mutually acceptable, and in the interest of victory we will naturally do everything we properly can to achieve it."

Finland is at war with Russia but is not with the United States.

Nazis: No Retreat Set

NEW YORK, Feb. 21 (AP)—The Berlin Radio carried a German Foreign Office denial that Col. Gen. Eduard Dietl, commander of Nazi forces in Finland, had received orders to prepare for "an eventual retreat of the German troops from Finland."

The English-language radiocast beamed to North America and recorded by the Federal Communications Commission charged that such reports were "clumsy effort on the part of the Allies to wage a war of nerves against the Reich."

OWI in England Pushing Psychological Warfare

LONDON, Feb. 21 (AP)—Robert E. Sherwood, director of the overseas branch of the Office of War Information, arrived in London yesterday and in a press statement said his department was placing all possible manpower and equipment into the work of the psychological warfare branch of supreme headquarters.

It shines at breakfast and at lunch—

And it brightens up a dinner . . .

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Folks all say, "It's sure a winner!"

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Moscow Hails Gallant Allies

LONDON, Feb. 21 (AP)—Forty-seven defiant military slogans, many of them emphasizing the part being played by America and Britain in the war against Germany, have been adopted by the Central Committee of the Communist Party for the Soviet's observance of the Red Army's 26th anniversary Wednesday.

The lengthy broadcast yesterday by the Moscow Radio included these references to Russia's allies:

"Long live the victory of the British-Soviet-American fighting allies over the bitterest enemies of mankind—the German Fascist enslavers."

"Greetings to the gallant airmen of the British and American air forces who are striking blows at the vital centers of Fascist Germany."

"Greetings to the brave sailors of Great Britain and the United States who are fighting against the Fascist pirates."

Other slogans praised the efforts "of the courageous patriots of Yugoslavia," lauded "the fighting unity" of all Slavs and called on the people of Occupied Europe including Poland to "rise up in armed struggle for your liberation from the Fascist yoke."

The list included exhortations to every branch of the Red Army, the workers, the intellectuals, the Navy, and the Air Force.

Stark Honors Harcourt's Aid

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 21—Admiral Harold R. Stark, commanding United States naval forces in Europe, has presented the Legion of Merit to Rear Admiral C. H. J. Harcourt, now Naval Secretary to the British First Lord of the Admiralty "for exceptionally meritorious conduct on a high degree in the performance of outstanding services."

Admiral Harcourt commanded the British cruiser squadron which provided close support for landings in North Africa, and the citation says, "his unfaltering support in the face of heavy odds did much to make possible the success of that operation."

Admiral Harcourt, who has served in the Royal Navy for 40 years, was in command of the battleship the Duke of York when Prime Minister Winston Churchill went to the United States in December, 1941.

Bomber Name Ties Japanese Tongues

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Feb. 21—Added to the increasing troubles of the Japanese is the fact that they can't pronounce in their own language the name of our new Navy dive bomber which has been delivering such punishing blows against them in recent months.

M. M. Roberts, advertising manager of the Hudson Motor Car Company in Detroit, which makes the wings for the new Curtiss Helldiver, points out that there are no "l" or "v" sounds in Japanese, according to Dr. R. H. Gerhard, instructor in Japanese at Ohio State University.

The linguist doubts if the Japanese are trying to translate the meaning of Helldiver into their own language. Chief reason is that they do not compound words as we do. Secondly, they do not have such a word as our "hell," as all of them think they will join their ancestors in a hereafter. Thirdly, Japanese leaders would forbid general use of any word analogous to Helldiver because it would frighten people on the Nipponese mainland.

Nazis Held Taking Belgians for Slaves

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 21 (AP)—Arthur Wauters, member of the Belgian Government Council in London and labor leader high on Hitler's blacklist, said here yesterday that Nazi rule had forced 300,000 of his people into slave labor in Germany and that 70,000 had been imprisoned in German camps.

Despite widespread destruction his country has suffered at the hands of the Nazis, he said his belief that Belgium would have a bright, democratic postwar future had not been destroyed.

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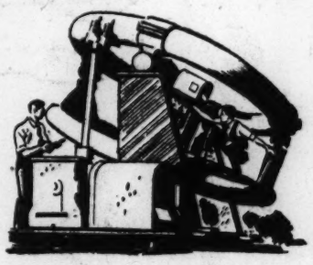
The tests that come *before* the test of battle

MEN MAY RISE above themselves to meet the test of battle, but equipment must be built that way. Good enough to match the performance of American boys at their inspired best. Tough enough to meet their need when the going gets toughest. To be sure that it is, every piece of G-E battle equipment is subjected to pre-battle tests that sometimes combine the pitch of a destroyer's bridge, the earthquake of a battleship's guns, the screaming 9 G. pull-out of a fighter plane's dive, the 60 degree below zero cold of substratosphere flight—all rolled into one. These tests are tough because the conditions under which our forces are fighting today are the toughest under which men have ever fought—from desert heat to substratosphere cold, in the same plane, almost in the same minute! Equipment dies on the testing stand, but lives are saved in battle.

BODY, BOOTS, AND BRITCHES, goggles and gloves of the G-E flying suit are electrically heated to keep bomber crews warm at high altitudes. But what happens if the plane is forced down, and the power is cut off? To find out if the suits, unheated, were warm enough and tough enough, G-E engineers put them on and climbed Mt. Washington in the dead of winter. The suits passed this, and every other test.

BUMP TEST FOR LAMP BULBS. No Humpty Dumpties are these G-E lamp bulbs, which take a fall from 6 to 30 inches every time their revolving cage turns over. G-E lamps, radio equipment, and control devices must take their share of shocks in battle along with the bombers and tanks and battleships they ride.

ROUGH RIDER. If you've ever tried to ride a buckin' bronco you'll have a lot of sympathy for these G-E engineers. But G-E naval equipment which can meet the test, among other tests, of this pitching, rolling buckin' bronco ride is fit for sea duty in rough weather—in carrier, or battleship, or destroyer, or PT boat, or landing craft.



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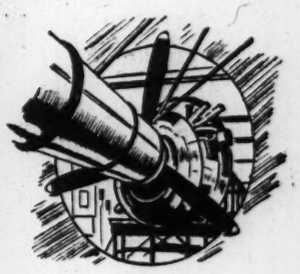

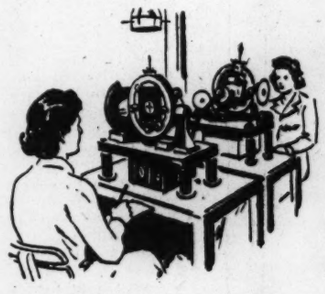

WHEN THE EARTH DISAPPEARS in fog or night, pilots depend on G-E *electrically driven* gyros to tell them such things as "which way is up." These girls are testing the horizon gyroscope's ability to keep itself on the level—one of many tests that G-E aircraft instruments must pass to prove they are worthy of the pilot's trust. Such gyros are also the "brains" of the automatic pilot.

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American Victory at Truk Forces Shake-Up in Japanese Cabinet

Continued from Page 1

west Germany, and there were indications that Allied armadas were hitting at Europe again.

The tremendous American fleets, including 1,000 or more Flying Fortresses and Liberators plus fighter support, hit at seven German aircraft center cities, and struck also at military installations in Rostock, on Germany's Baltic coast in a deep westward plunge.

Sixty-five Nazi fighters were downed by gunners aboard the four-engined bombers, and 61 fell to escorting fighters, a United States headquarters communiqué declared.

American losses were 21 bombers and three fighters, two under the first announced casualties of 22 bombers and four escorts, the bulletin added.

American bombers also were reported to have hit Posen in Poland, site of a Focke-Wulf 190 parts plant, in the Feb. 20 offensive, but United States headquarters declined comment. A blow at Posen would represent a 1,500-mile round trip.

The American force which attacked unidentified targets in Northwestern Germany was officially announced as "approximating" the size of the record 2,000-plane armada which struck Leipzig and other key German centers Feb. 20, attesting the United States Air Force's growing strength. The bomber section probably again approached the 1,000-plane figure, with an additional 1,000 escorting fighters—presumably the 8th Air Force's impressive array of Thunderbolts, Lightnings, and Mustangs, backed up by RAF Spitfires.

A British Air Ministry communiqué said the attack on Stuttgart was "in great strength" and that "intense fires" were left burning among factories of the city.

The main RAF forces attack on Stuttgart, last attacked on Nov. 26, was masked by a Mosquito feint at the Nazi party headquarters of Munich 100 miles to the southeast, and the British loss in the night's stabs, including operations against other objectives in occupied territory and extensive mine laying—was limited to 11 aircraft.

This loss was in marked contrast to the Feb. 20 blow at Leipzig when 79 heavy British bombers failed to come back as a result of enemy action and icing conditions.

These manifold assaults lifted the air war against invasion-threatened Germany to a new pitch in a week-end high lighted by the devastating, widespread, and many-pronged American blow Feb. 20, described officially as "the largest, most important, and most hazardous operation" yet undertaken by the United States Strategic Air Forces.

The Americans' greatest air operation of the war, hitting a repeat blow at Leipzig and at Gotha, Bernburg, Brunswick, Halberstadt, Tutow, and Oschersleben, was declared in Washington by Gen. Henry H. Arnold, commander of the United States Air Forces, to have knocked out 25 per cent of Germany's fighter-plane production.

Leipzig alone was hit by 2,300 long tons of explosives in the RAF Feb. 19 raid just before the Americans swept in to lay waste greater portions of the city.

The attack on Stuttgart, one of the Nazis' biggest manufacturing centers with a population of half a million, continued the series of hammer strokes against German aircraft production—a stepping-stone objective to continental invasion.

At Stuttgart are the great Daimler-Benz auto works now engaged in turning out engines for Messerschmitt fighters and Heinkels, the Bosch works which is one of Germany's leading specialists in ignition equipment for all kinds of engines, and factories for production of tanks, trucks, and submarine parts.

Stuttgart also is one of the main railroad junctions on Germany's lines to Italy.

1,274 Ships Lost By Japan in War

By the Associated Press

New York, Feb. 21

Japan has lost 306 naval ships since its attack on Pearl Harbor, while American losses during the same period have been only 130, an Associated Press count based on communiqués and unofficial announcements shows.

Besides heavy losses in warships, Japan also has lost 968 noncombatant and merchant ships. Of the American naval losses, 96 were listed as sunk in the Pacific, only one fourth the total of Nipponese warships sent to the bottom in that area.

Tokyo Shake-Up:

Chiefs of Army And Navy 'Relieved'

The Tokyo Radio acknowledged that Japan had suffered heavy losses in the American attack on the great naval base at Truk and announced simultaneously that both the chiefs of the Japanese Army and Navy Staffs had been relieved of their posts.

Premier Gen. Hideki Tojo, a radiocast said, personally has assumed the role of chief of the Army General Staff in a sweeping shake-up that seemed to be a direct result of the American assault, described earlier by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander in Chief of the Pacific Fleet, as "partial settlement" for the sneak attack on Pearl Harbor.

The Tokyo Radio quoted an imperial Headquarters communiqué as acknowledging the attack on Truk had cost the Japanese 2 cruisers, 3 destroyers, 13 transports, and 120 planes.

Another radiocast quoted an announcement of the Navy ministry as saying that Fleet Admiral Osami Nagano, chief of the Japanese Navy's General Staff, had been "relieved of his post." The announcement added that Emperor Hirohito had named Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, Navy Minister, to serve concurrently as Chief of the Naval General Staff.

At the same time, the Tokyo Radio said, the Japanese War Minister announced that Field Marshal General Sugiyama had been relieved o fhis post as chief of the Army General Staff and that Premier Tojo had taken over the job.

19 Ships Sunk, 200 Planes Downed

It was announced at Pacific Fleet headquarters at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, that 19 Japanese ships were sunk, at least 201 planes destroyed and heavy damage done to land installations in the raid on Truk.

Admiral Nimitz made no mention of troop landings at Truk, as the Tokyo Radio had announced, but he said his airmen sank the following ships:

Two light cruisers, 3 destroyers, 1 ammunition ship, 1 seaplane tender, 2 oilers, 2 gunboats, and 8 cargo ships.

One cruiser or large destroyer, 2 oilers, and 4 cargo ships were listed as probably sunk.

American fliers shot down 127 enemy aircraft in combat and destroyed 74 more on the ground. More than 50 additional Japanese planes were damaged before they could take to the air.

The attackers paid for this with only 17 planes lost and "moderate damage" to one surface ship, which Admiral Nimitz did not identify.

There was no air opposition the second day of the attack, Admiral Nimitz said. This testified to the great strength and accuracy of the first-day attack which eliminated the enemy's air force from action.

It also hinted at the great damage that must have been done to the dry dock and ship-repair yards, air strips, gun positions, supply dumps, and other installations of the big base under blows delivered without an enemy plane in the sky to dispute the attack.

"Shore facilities on the principal islands, including airdrome runways and installations, were thoroughly bombed and strafed," the communiqué said.

The Admiral's statement that the attack was only partial settlement for the Pearl Harbor debt indicated that he had other plans to be put into effect before he considers the debt paid.

Naval units in the attack were commanded by Rear Admiral Marc A. Mitscher, who commanded the aircraft carrier Hornet from which Maj. Gen. Jimmy Doolittle's planes were launched for the attack on Tokyo, April 18, 1942.

The whole operation was under the direction of Vice-Admiral R. A. Spruance, veteran of carrier-fleet actions in the South Pacific and participant in the Battle of Midway, June 4, 1942.

By a Staff Artist

Allied Blows—East and West

Upper map shows how Anglo-American air power has dealt devastating blows to the German home front in the past 36 hours. Arrows indicate principal points hit. Lower map discloses how American sea and air power has smashed at the keystone bastions in Japan's far-flung defensive system in the Pacific.

Here's U. S. Truk Tally Against Pearl Harbor

By the Associated Press

Washington, Feb. 21

Here is how the American Navy's blasting of Truk achieved what Admiral Chester W. Nimitz termed "a partial settlement of the debt" to the Japanese for the Pearl Harbor raid on Dec. 7, 1941.

American losses at Pearl Harbor included destruction of 177 planes, the sinking of three destroyers and two battleships and damaging of six other battleships, three cruisers, one minelayer, one seaplane tender and one repair ship. All warships except the Arizona have been restored to service.

At the enemy's own "Pearl Harbor" of Truk the Japanese lost 201 planes and at least 19 ships including two light cruisers, three destroyers, one ammunition ship, one seaplane tender, two oilers, two gunboats and eight cargo ships.

In addition, seven other enemy ships were hit and probably sunk including a cruiser or large destroyer, two oilers and four cargo ships.

Marshalls:

U. S. Gains Ground In Eniwetok Action

Pacific Fleet Headquarters at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, announced that United States infantry and Marine troops are driving the enemy from Eniwetok Island, in the westernmost atoll in the Marshall Islands.

In a new landing Feb. 20, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz said, they seized half of the 6,000-yard-long island.

Casualties continued light, said Admiral Nimitz, who previously had disclosed the capture of Engebi Island and its strategic airport, the enemy's main Eniwetok Atoll base.

There was no information as to the extent of of Japanese resistance on either Engebi or Eniwetok Islands, but the fact the Marines took Engebi in six hours and advanced 3,000 yards in one day on Eniwetok indicated that prelanding bombardments were effective.

Eniwetok Island guards the broad southern entrance into the lagoon. It is barely 100 yards wide and, like other Marshall Islands, very flat and heavily wooded with coconut trees.

Parry Island, still held by the enemy, stands at the eastern entrance to the 20-mile-long lagoon.

William L. Worden, Associated Press war correspondent, in a pre-invasion dispatch from Eniwetok, said that probably not more than 100 natives live on the entire atoll. It was important to the Japanese, he said, chiefly because of its value as an aircraft refueling base on flights between the Marshalls, the Gilberts, and Wake Island.

The only other route by which Wake Island can be supplied with planes is via Marcus Island, but this was never well developed. Now that Eniwetok Atoll is for all practical purposes in American hands, the Japanese must use Marcus Island as an aerial stepping-stone to Wake.

South Pacific:

Rabual Weakened By Aerial Attacks

Japan's Southwest Pacific fortress of Rabaul has been weakened by three more aerial attacks, one of which at least temporarily knocked out the important Vunakanau airdrome southeast of the town, Allied headquarters in the Southwest Pacific announced.

Coming in at different levels, successive waves of Allied planes dropped 123 tons of bombs and left both Vunakanau and Tobera airports devastated.

Thirteen Japanese planes were shot out of the air, and others were destroyed on the ground.

The attacks Feb. 18 came only a few hours after United States destroyers shelled Rabaul and Kavieng on New Ireland in daring raids.

Allied Mitchells and Lightnings struck first, swooping down on Tobera and shooting down five planes just taking to the air.

A large flight of Liberators struck less than an hour later at Vunakanau. Their escorting Lightnings knocked down seven of 20 Japanese planes that tried to fight off the attack.

A few minutes later, a Japanese plane over Tobera was winged by a large flight of Mitchells that swarmed down over that airport and smashed revetments and other installations.

Heavy Damage Inflicted on Rabaul

At Guadalcanal, a spokesman for Admiral William Halsey, South Pacific Commander, said the twin warship blows at Rabaul and Kavieng probably inflicted considerably more damage than has been reported.

"The attack on heavily defended Rabaul has great significance," the spokesman declared. "It is the first time our surface units have slashed into the very heart of the Jap defenses in this area. The geographical location of Rabaul made the run through narrow St. George Channel a hazardous undertaking. However, results have proved our tactics correct.

"Capt. Rodger W. Simpson of Portland, Ore., and San Francisco, led the attack on Rabaul.

"The Kavieng attack was made by Capt. Arleigh Burke's destroyer squadron and was marked by complete success. Shipping was thoroughly raked and shore installations and airfield very heavily smashed.

"These attacks were co-ordinated with a terrific pounding on Rabaul by planes of the South Pacific Air Force and an attack on Kavieng by General MacArthur's bombers and are significant steps in eradication of Rabaul and Kavieng from the list of Japan's ill-gotten gains."

Italy:

Allied Counterattack Drives Germans Back

American and British forces have stopped a supreme effort by densely packed German troops to wipe out the Anzio beachhead and have thrown the enemy back two miles toward Carroceto, Allied headquarters at Naples announced.

The Nazi steamroller advance, aimed down the Anziate Highway Feb. 16 toward Anzio, the core of the Allied beachhead, was halted only after all elements of Allied power were called into play during 48 hours of the most intense period of the fighting.

"Our effort was very greatly assisted by magnificent support given by Allied naval units, Allied air formations and both British and American artillery," the communiqué said.

The German offensive reached its peak before dawn Feb. 19. Then American tanks and infantry, under cover of a heavy artillery barrage, began smashing forward at 6:30 a. m. and was still rolling ahead Feb. 20.

The intensity of the enemy efforts was demonstrated by the appearance of elements of five regiments within one 1,000-yard area. Six enemy divisions threw their entire strength into the assault. Three others were held in reserve.

An Allied spokesman announced the Germans were steadily swelling their armies in Italy and now have 18 divisions involved in Italian actions. Nine of these facing the beachhead, it was announced, are grouped under the Fourteenth German Army, commanded by Gen. Eberhard von Mackensen, last reported on the Russian front. He is the son of the World War I general.

The bulk of the remaining divisions stand on the main Fifth Army front behind the Cassino defenses. They comprise the Tenth Army under Gen. Heinrich von Vietinghof. Both armies still are under Field Marshal Albert Kesselring.

Throwing everything they could muster into a mighty southward stab to split Allied beachhead forces, the Germans had managed to punch some 4,000 yards below Carroceto before their advance was hurled back.

Their losses were heavy, casualties piling up in great numbers, hundreds being wounded and at least 700 falling prisoner.

Some of those captured said one German regiment alone had lost 60 per cent of its strength.

Allies Strike When Nazis Pause

The climax of the beachhead struggle came Feb. 19 when the German offensive bogged down and massed American tanks and troops and British infantrymen jumped off with a counterpunch which sent the Nazis reeling.

The Fifth Army, which had been bracing for a Nazi blow for weeks, had held its counterattack for just the time when the enemy had passed his peak.

As a result, the Germans were able to muster only one small attack, after having used engineers, reconnaissance units, and anti-aircraft gunners as infantry support in their previous efforts.

During the hottest part of the battle, Allied planes so harried German pilots that they bombed and strafed their own troops several times. Hand-to-hand fighting raged at scores of places over the contested area. Some American tank and infantry companies were cut off during the heat of battle, but rejoined the main forces after the counterattack reached their forward positions.

Both British and American warships threw bombardments into the Germans behind the melee, scoring hits on a factory and blasting targets both behind Anzio and Formia to the southeast.

In New York, Frank Gervasi, Mediterranean correspondent for Collier's, said on his return from Italy that while the Germans were using the Abbey de Monte Cassino as an observation post he saw as many as 800 Allied soldiers go out and only 24 come back "because the Germans could see every move and turn their fire upon them."

"In the beginning," said Mr. Gervasi, as he stepped from an American Export plane, "we could have easily blow the whole works to pieces. Because of politics and because of the Vatican's request to respect Vatican property, we did not move until the Huns had had time to completely fortify it."

Russia:

Russians Pressing Closer to Pskov

The Russians continued to roll over frozen ground toward the Baltic gateway of Pskov while far to the south, a Berlin radiocast said, the Red Army had thrown 100,000 more men into a powerful new push toward Minsk in White Russia.

A Soviet communiqué announced that 114 villages were captured in the drive for Pskov on Feb. 20, with more than 2,200 Germans killed in advances of two to 12 miles through swirling snowstorms. Three points, each within 30 miles of Dno, rail junction 60 miles east of Pskov, were taken in the advance, the bulletin said.

Red Army units nearest to Pskov were last reported 28 miles to the north after battling down the east shores of Lake Peipus and Lake Pskov, but Moscow announcements have not mentioned their progress in several days.

The drives announced Feb. 20 were taking place south and southwest of Luga, southwest of Novgorod beyond captured Shimsk, and west of fallen Staraya Russa, below Lake Ilmen. One hundred of the localities captured were declared taken in the push from Staraya Russa.

A Berlin radiocast also asserted that Russian forces in the Ukraine had launched a furious assault toward Krivoi Rog, last bbig ore city held by the Germans in the Dnieper Bend.

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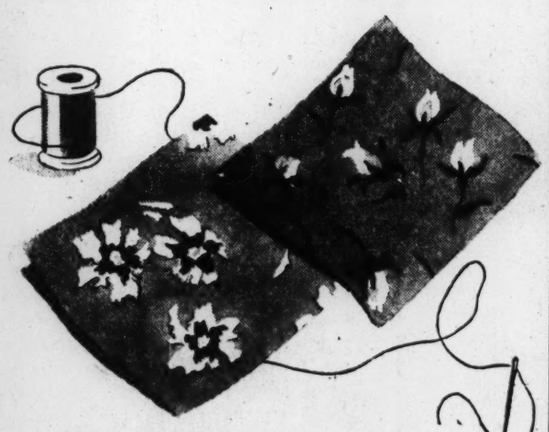
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Woodring Begins N. Y. Parleys With Anti-New Deal Democrats

By Wyona Dashwood
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 21—Organization to make a political force of anti-New Deal sentiment in the Democratic Party had been added today to the 1944 campaign activity currently agitating New York political affairs wtih the opening of parleys here by Harry H. Woodring, formerly of the Roosevelt Cabinet and one-time Governor of Kansas.

Mr. Woodring's presence in New York is an extension of the dissident movement of "Jeffersonian" Democrats he heads in Chicago as Chairman of the American Democratic National Committee. Its objective is a rump convention after the two major parties have picked their national slates, the one present certainty in the undertaking being positive rejection of a fourth-term slate by the Democrats or any other selection that might originate with the so-called "Palace Guard" in Washington.

"At that time," Mr. Woodring said, "we might indorse a candidate already in the field and form a coalition, or we might nominate a candidate of our own."

Ely's Hat in Bay State Ring

Mr. Woodring's settling into Waldorf-Astoria Hotel Headquarters for conferences to last through Thursday is the second recent outcropping of insurgency by the Party's Jeffersonian" Democrats, as marked by the candidacy of Joseph B. Ely, formerly Governor of Massachusetts, when he tossed his hat in the ring yesterday to line up the Bay State's delegation against Mr. Roosevelt's renomination.

However, while Mr. Ely was a bitter-end resister of the first Roosevelt nomination in Chicago in 1932, Mr. Woodring there emerged as a ranking member of the For-Roosevelt-before-Chicago clique which James A. Farley maneuvered so skillfully in the interests of the Roosevelt candidacy.

First Governor of an agricultural state to declare for Mr. Roosevelt, the Kansas became Secretary of War in the second Roosevelt Administration, but, like Mr. Farley this long while, has moved off the New Deal reservation on the third term issue.

Also significant in the current rallying of fourth term foes is Mr. Farley's own present swing through Western and Southern territory, ostensibly on business, but managing to work in visits such as his Texas call last week on John Nance Garner, arch objector to the present complexion of national Democratic affairs.

Statement Will Follow Parleys

Mr. Woodring's New York parleys going forward at the Waldorf-Astoria will be with Democrats from "all the surrounding states—Middle Atlantic, New England and South-Atlantic—and Ohio," he said, declining to give an advance list of his expected conferees, but asserting that statements would follow.

The mapping of strategy here is designed to complete the National Committee of the insurgency by April, according to Mr. Woodring, who said that formation of this body now takes in half the States. An implementing meeting of this group is in prospect for April, he indicated, to plan the pre-convention fight, of which the import would be the degree to which the anti-New Dealers are able to impress party old-line professionals with the strength that can be brought to a ticket that would constitute a party revolt from a fourth naming of Mr. Roosevelt.

The Chicago headquarters of the American Democratic National Committee are at the Palmer House, where pledges of support are now averaging about 150 a day, it was said.

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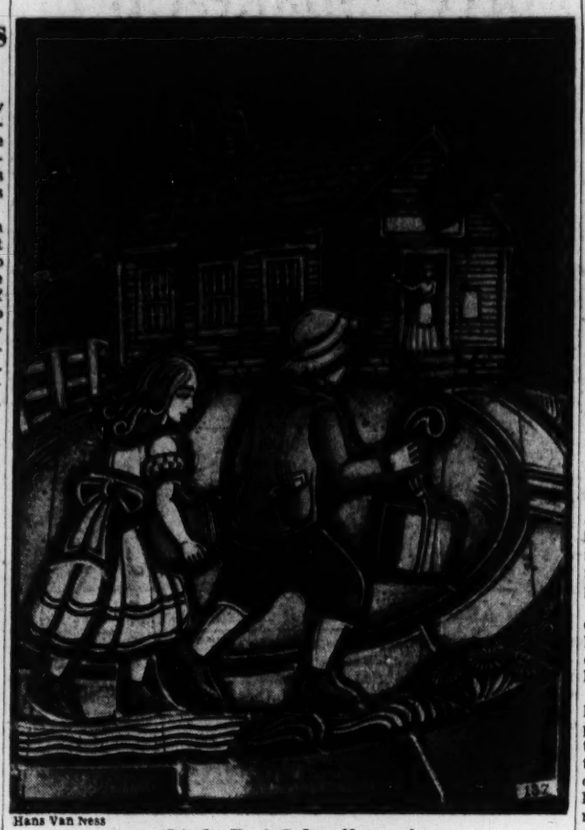

Hans Van Ness

'Little Red Schoolhouse'

Stained-glass portrayal by Wilbur H. Burnham of Boston of an old-fashioned schoolhouse is being shown at the exhibit of Craftsmanship of New England at America House, New York.

Craftsmanship Exhibit Shows America Still Busy With Hands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 21—America works with its hands today as in Colonial times, according to a special exhibit, "Craftsmanship of New England," which opened this morning at America House, 485 Madison Avenue, where it will continue through March 15.

The modern trend for making things for the home—whether these are simple or intricate and whether they are done professionally or just for the satisfaction of craftsmanship—is apparent in a wide variety of articles filling two galleries at the House. Hooked and braided rugs, stained glass, weaving, lace work, pieces of jewelry, silver, and toys are on display.

A section of the recently held Worcester Art Museum Exhibition, titled "Contemporary New England Handicrafts," is included, although a number of additions to the original collection have been assembled. One of the outstanding features in this group is that of exquisite lace work from the Folk Stitchery of Worcester.

Interesting patterns in textiles and tapestries, examples of silver designed with early American strength and simplicity; attractive potteries and the development of one of the newer crafts, work in stained glass, are attracting interest both from those who wish to buy and those who want to "make."

"Viewed as an example of the important part craftsmanship is now playing in the economy of this particular section of the United States [New England]," an official of the sponsoring American Craftsmen's Educational Council said, "One cannot fail to be impressed with its future possibilities, particularly in the postwar period of readjustment."

Willkie Lauds Landon World Trade Speech

DES MOINES, Iowa, Feb. 21 (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie, candidate for the Republican nomination for President, today called a recent speech on world trade by Alf M. Landon, who has disagreed with some Willkie policies, "one of the most provocative, constructive talks on that, or any other question, by any Republican leader in the last several months."

Mr. Willkie, en route back to New York from a tour of several northwestern states, made the reference to Mr. Landon's address in a press conference with Iowa Republican editors.

Mr. Landon, the Republican presidential nominee in 1936, urged in an address last week at Kirksville, Mo., that the Republican Party stand for "free and easy interchange of raw materials and finished products among all the nations of the world" as a way to prosperity and peace.

"I believe the Republican Party can achieve cohesive and effective leadership because of three bases on which we can build," Mr. Willkie said.

"First, we have the forward-looking view I find among Iowa party leaders, who have none of those negative qualities which disturb the independent voters. Second, we have the 26 States with Republican Governors who are administering their States with skill and financial integrity. Third, we have the gains made in the number of seats held by Republicans in both the House and the Senate in Congress."

Air Wacs Do Many Jobs

More than 200 kinds of jobs in the Army Air Forces are filled by members of the Women's Army Corps. Wacs on duty with the AAF are known as Air Wacs.

Los Angeles Revises Court To Meet Juvenile Problems

By Kimmis Hendrick
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 21—The revision of the practices and procedures now under way here in the Juvenile Court is called "a work of major importance" by the lately retired 1943 Los Angeles County Grand Jury.

Given support, the Grand Jury says this revision means that measures are in process which will greatly assist this community in meeting the critical phase of the juvenile problem which may confront Los Angeles after the war.

While figures furnished by the Probation Department indicate that practically 99 per cent of all the boys and girls in this county are normal, nondeliquent, good citizens, the problems posed by the remaining 1 per cent appear so urgent that the Grand Jury calls them exceedingly complex and needing increased effective and frictionless handling.

Need Being Met

It seems in the changes being wrought in the Juvenile Court structure here a promise that the need is being met.

"On Oct. 21," the Grand Jury reports, "the Superior Court enlarged and reconstructed the entire Juvenile Court. The Grand Jury heartily commends the Superior Bench on this action. The Grand Jury has kept in touch with the situation since that time and now wishes to express its full confidence in the Juvenile Court as now constituted."

The Grand Jury finds one of Los Angeles' main obstacles to effective work with juvenile delinquents in 1943—a year which saw wartime dislocations throw youth problems into bold relief all over the country—to have been the loosely organized relationship between local authorities charged with the correction of delinquency. Their work was constantly hampered, it declares, by counter orders or blocking of orders between the Probation Committee, the Probation Department, and the Court.

Co-ordination Requisite

From the leadership of the Juvenile Court, says the Grand Jury, should flow the inspiration, the direction, and the co-ordination of all the activities of all the agencies which are engaged in attacking from every angle the juvenile problem in war-busy Los Angeles County. It adds:

"Upon the soundness of its (the Juvenile Court's) philosophy, the breadth and realism of its understanding, the wisdom of its executive procedures, and the effectiveness with which it secures the good will, co-operation, and co-ordination of all the interrelated agencies acting under its leadership, will depend the measure of society's success or failure in this critical juvenile campaign."

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Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Cuba

Havana: Church Edifice, Calle 12 y 19, Alturas de Almendares, Marianao, 8:15 p. m., March 19. In English; Spanish translation read at 9:30 p. m.

England

London (auspices Second, Third, and Eleventh Churches): Coliseum Theater, St. Martin's Lane, W. C. 2, 6 p. m., April 7. (Note change of hour.)

Durham

Gateshead: Coatsworth Hall, Bewick Road, 3 p. m., March 12.

Kent

Oppington: Village Hall, 7:30 p. m., April 4.

Lancashire

Blackpool: Palace Theater, the Promenade, 3 p. m., March 26.

Leicestershire

Leicester (First Church): Co-operation Hall, Belgrave Gate, 7:15 p. m., April 13.

Shropshire

Shrewsburg: Walker Hall, Technical College, 7 p. m., April 13.

Staffordshire

Stoke-on-Trent: Victoria Hall, Hanley, 3:30 p. m., April 2. (Note change of hour.)

Surrey

Kingston-on-Thames: Church Building, Penrhyn Road, 3:30 p. m., April 9.

Yorkshire

Halifax (Second Church): Victoria Hall, 3 p. m., April 2.

Mexico

Mexico City: Church Edifice, Calle Dante 21, Colonia Anzures, 7:30 p. m., February 28. In English, Spanish translation read at 9 p. m.

United States

Arizona

Globe: High School Auditorium, East Ash and South High Streets, 8 p. m., February 29.

Phoenix: Church Edifice, Roosevelt and First Streets, 8:15 p. m., February 28.

California

Los Angeles (thirty-fifth Church): Church Edifice, 4949 Huntington Drive North, 3 p. m., Feb. 27.

Pasadena (auspices Second and Third Churches): Civic Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 3.

Torrance: Church Edifice, Two Hundred and Eighteenth Street and Manuel Avenue, 3 p. m., Feb. 27.

Colorado

Rocky Ford: Church Edifice, Eleventh and Maple, 8 p. m., March 2.

Florida

Eustis: City Auditorium, Grove Street and Orange Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 29.

Ocala: Church Edifice, Third and Watula Streets, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 28.

St. Augustine: Church Edifice, 15 Carrera Street, 8 p. m., March 2.

Tallahassee: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 29.

Vero Beach: Church Edifice, Sixteenth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, 3 p. m., Feb. 27.

Idaho

Lewiston: Church Edifice, 823 Seventh Avenue, 8 p. m., March 3.

Illinois

Chicago (Fifteenth Church): Church Edifice, 301 North Central Avenue, 8 p. m., March 2.

Chicago (Sixteenth Church): Church Edifice, 7201 North Ashland Boulevard, 4 p. m., Feb. 27.

Oak Park: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 28.

Indiana

Indianapolis (Third Church): Church Edifice, Washington Boulevard at Thirty-fourth Street, 8 p. m., March 3.

Iowa

Cedar Rapids: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Feb. 29.

Centerville: Central School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Feb. 27.

Des Moines (First Church): Shrine Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 3.

Kansas

Wichita (Second Church): Wichita High School East Auditorium, 2301 East Douglas Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 29.

Louisiana

Alexandria: City Park Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 2.

Shreveport: Byrd High School Auditorium, 3201 Line Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 29.

Michigan

Plymouth: Plymouth High School Auditorium, Church Street, 4 p. m., Feb. 27.

Mississippi

Jackson: Convention Hall, Robert E. Lee Hotel, Lamar and Griffith Streets, 4 p. m., Feb. 27.

Missouri

Kansas City (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 400 West Sixty-seventh Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 28.

St. Joseph: Church Auditorium, 3 p. m., Feb. 27.

Nebraska

Chadron: Church Edifice, Fifth and Ann Streets, 8 p. m., Feb. 28.

New Jersey

Irvington: Irvington High School, 1283 Clinton Avenue, near Stuyvesant Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 27.

Montclair: Church Edifice, 8 Hillside Avenue, 8:30 p. m., Feb. 29.

New Mexico

Roswell: Junior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., February 28.

New York

Mamaroneck: Mamaroneck Senior High School Auditorium, Palmer Avenue, 3 p. m., February 27.

New Rochelle: Church Edifice, 19 Locust Avenue, 8:15 p. m., March 2.

New York (Ninth Church): Henry Hudson Hotel, 361 West Fifty-seventh Street, 12 m., February 29.

Pelham: Pelham Memorial High School, 8:15 p. m., March 3.

Ohio

Cincinnati (Second Church): Church Edifice, Clifton and Probasco Avenues, 8:15 p. m., March 3.

Columbus (auspices First and Second Churches): Memorial Hall, 8:15 p. m., March 2.

Fremont: Fremont High School Auditorium, Park Avenue at Croghan Street, 8:15 p. m., March 2.

Oklahoma

Ardmore: Civic Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 3.

Puerto Rico

San Juan: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., March 12.

Texas

Austin: Hogg Memorial Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 2.

Anderson: Court House, 8 p. m., February 28.

Dallas (Third Church): Fair Park Auditorium, 3 p. m., February 27.

Denison: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 2.

Edinburg: Edinburg College Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 3.

Galveston: Church Auditorium, 3 p. m., Feb. 27.

Harlingen: Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 2.

Houston (First Church): Music Hall, Sam Houston Coliseum, 8 p. m., Feb. 29.

Longview: Junior High School Auditorium, 410 South Green Street, 8 p. m., March 2.

San Antonio (Second Church): Church Auditorium, 230 West Magnolia, 8 p. m., Feb. 28.

Washington

Cashmere: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Feb. 27.

Seattle (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, Eighth Avenue and Seneca Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 29.

Tacoma (joint lecture): Temple Theater, 8 p. m., Feb. 28.

Wisconsin

Racine: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., March 2.

Wyoming

Casper: Church Edifice, Fourth and Grant Streets, 3 p. m., Feb. 27.

UNRRA Completes Its European Setup

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (AP)—The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, adding another deputy director, Gen. Nicolai I. Feonov, Soviet trade expert, today had rounded out its list of top-ranking officials who will direct relief of liberated Europe.

Mr. Feonov's appointment as Deputy Director General in charge of supplies for the European Regional Office of UNRRA in London was announced by Herbert H. Lehman, Director General.

The appointment of H. P. Van Gelder, Canadian banker, as Deputy Director General in charge of finance and administration, was announced on Saturday. Mr. Van Gelder, who was born in Holland, is a Canadian citizen and has been active in Canadian banking circles since 1903.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts: 10:45 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, on March 5, 19, April 2, 16, 30.

Worcester—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAAB, 1440kc, on March 26, May 28.

Worcester—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAAB, 1440kc, on Feb. 27, April 23.

Eastern States

Georgia

Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 590kc, on March 5, 19, April 2, 16, 30.

Atlanta—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 590kc, on Feb. 27, March 26.

New York

New York—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WQXR, 1560kc, on March 5, 19.

Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1490kc, on March 5, 19, April 2, 16.

North Carolina

Charlotte—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WBT, 1110kc, on March 26, May 21.

Central States

Iowa

Des Moines—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WHO, 1040kc, on March 5, 12, 19, 26.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 810kc, on March 5, 19, April 2, 16.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc, on March 5, 19, April 2, 16, 30.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, on March 5, 19, April 2, 16, 30.

Canada

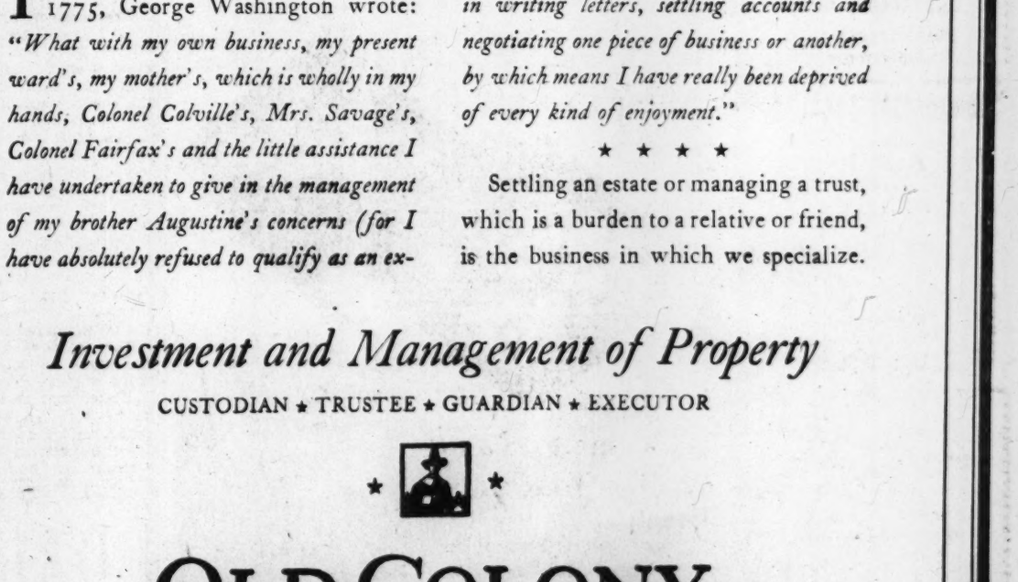
Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, on March 5, 19, April 2, 16, 30.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 890kc, on March 19, April 16.



"I have really been deprived of every kind of enjoyment."—GEORGE WASHINGTON

IN a letter to John West, January 13, 1775, George Washington wrote: *"What with my own business, my present ward's, my mother's, which is wholly in my hands, Colonel Colville's, Mrs. Savage's, Colonel Fairfax's and the little assistance I have undertaken to give in the management of my brother Augustine's concerns (for I have absolutely refused to qualify as an executor) I have been kept constantly engaged in writing letters, settling accounts and negotiating one piece of business or another, by which means I have really been deprived of every kind of enjoyment."*

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White House-Congress Deadlock Grows

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 — The tightening deadlock between the White House and Congress headed toward new intensity today.

President Roosevelt held up his expected veto of the tax bill while he discussed the congressional situation with legislative leaders, but meanwhile Senate and House tax heads declared if the present bill is rejected there will be no new tax law till after the election.

At the same time House and Senate conferees struggled to find a way out of the soldier-vote impasse, amid persistent reports that they were "hopelessly deadlocked."

The vetoed subsidy bill to continue the Commodity Credit Corporation is being re-written to leave out the controversial subsidy issue. This should be presented to Congress Wednesday and will be passed promptly.

Subsidy Issue Still Alive

The subsidy issue itself is not settled—merely postponed. A new "rider" will probably be added to the bill to continue price and wage control legislation, which otherwise expires June 30. This bill has not yet been introduced, but Republican subsidy-opponent Jesse P. Wolcott of Mich., ranking Minority member of the Banking and Currency Committee, has already announced this strategy.

Incidentally, this will bring the subsidy fight into the thick of the intensifying presidential campaign.

Anti-Roosevelt groups are also pushing for a trial of General Short and Admiral Kimmel without a further extension of the already once-extended Statute of limitations next June. The theory is that the Administration is responsible for the Pearl Harbor disaster and that the trial should occur before the election.

All these and other developments put a political tinge over most current developments in Washington. Its hues are likely to deepen with the passing weeks.

Free from Politics

So far the Baruch report has not become the football of politics, but it was immediately assailed by Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia, himself author of another demobilization plan, as giving too much power to the White House.

Arguments for and against signing the tax bill include the following:

For a veto—

The bill is inadequate. Mr. Roosevelt asked for $10,500,000,000, plus big increases in social security taxes; Mr. Willkie has urged $16,000,000,000? The bill would raise only about $2,300,000,000, less a loss of about $1,400,000,000 from freezing social security contribution rates at 1 per cent.

The "rider" freezing social security contributions, which otherwise would automatically go to 2 per cent each from employer and employee starting next week, defeats the philosophy of the program. It undermines the contributory idea. The present 1 per cent contribution from employer and employee is insufficient to build up reserves to meet future claims, which are increasing simultaneously.

In addition social security contributions are deflationary; something the Treasury badly wants.

Although the tax bill continues contract renegotiation, strings are tied to this mechanism which would be ended by mid-1945. Other amendments would probably cost the Treasury money, so that overall revenue from the tax bill would be less than $900,000,000, according to one estimate.

The tax bill, it is charged, carries special favors to special interests.

The tax bill also fails to provide much-needed tax simplification, including the Treasury's desire to integrate the victory tax with the income tax.

Arguments against a veto:

Although the tax bill does not raise enough money this is the Administration's fault (opponents contend) because it did not give its approval to a sales tax.

Although the revenue is small, it is better than no increase at all.

Already Mr. Roosevelt's delay in acting on the bill has cost the treasury $85,000,000 of increased excise taxes in March.

Veto of the bill would add further uncertainty to an already confused tax situation.

The country is paying too much taxes anyway. The President should abandon his fight for higher taxes.

Security Tax Status

The Social Security tax should be frozen at 1 per cent and not permitted to go automatically first to 2 per cent, and later 3 per cent, as provided by law. Congress made a mistake when it made the program contributory.

Some groups also oppose the whole Social Security program for old-age and survivors' insurance.

The Social Security tax yields around $1,400,000,000 a year. There is no need to increase it now, it is argued, because this is more than six times the present rate of benefit payments.

Increased Social Security taxes are actually "inflationary," because employers would have to charge higher prices to meet the new contributory costs.

A veto would cost the Treasury $1,000,000,000 a year.

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Naval Officers Transferred

Custom and Tradition Affect Officers Long in the Service

(Left) Vice-Admiral David Worth Bagley, new Commander of the Western Sea Frontier. (Center) Vice-Admiral John W. Greenslade, retiring Commander of the Western Sea Frontier, who becomes Commander of the new Office of Pacific Coast Co-ordinator of Naval Logistics, and Commandant of the Twelfth Naval District. (Right) Rear Admiral Carleton H. Wright, new Commandant of the Twelfth Naval District in San Francisco.

Admiral Greenslade Retired In West Coast Naval Shift

By Rodney L. Brink
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

California

Coincidental with the invasion of the Marshall Islands by massed forces of the United States Pacific Fleet, the Admirals who manage the home shore side end of the big push have undergone the most sweeping transfer of naval flag officers in this area since the beginning of the war.

The shift began with the retirement of Vice-Admiral John W. Greenslade, who reached the statutory retirement age in January. Admiral Greenslade, with headquarters at San Francisco, had held the combined post of Commander of Western Sea Frontier and Commandant of the Twelfth Naval District, since May, 1941, and was popularly regarded as "San Francisco's own Admiral." He is held in highest esteem by the public, and in the Navy is regarded as a most able administrator.

Admiral Greenslade, who has enough humor in his makeup to "get away with it" if he wants to, can always say that two other Admirals were required to fill the posts his retirement left vacant. That is the technical fact. His dual post is divided, and one flag officer becomes chief of the Western Sea Frontier, another head of the Twelfth Naval District.

Although he is now technically on the retired list, which leaves the desirable high ranking office open, Admiral Greenslade will remain on duty. In addition to the two posts mentioned the Admiral has been chairman of a West Coast naval group concerned with the building, conversion, repair, and utilization of shipping.

His "retired" job, commanding the new Office of Pacific Coast Co-ordinator of Naval Logistics, is a continuation of that work, which will be expanded and increasingly important as the Pacific war progresses.

The new Commander of the Western Sea Frontier is Vice-Admiral David Worth Bagley, an affable but hard-bitten sea fighter of the old school, who had his destroyer torpedoed from under him in World War I.

A native of Raleigh, N. C., Admiral Bagley has seen virtually every form of duty the Navy provides, and around the world. Recently he has been Commandant of the Eleventh Naval District, with headquarters at San Diego, and Commander of the Southern Sector, Western Sea Frontier. Admiral Bagley is promoted from Rear Admiral to Vice-Admiral in the shift. He has three sons, one in the Navy in the Pacific, another in the Marine Corps, and the third in the Naval Academy at Annapolis. He holds the United States Distinguished Service Medal and several awards from foreign governments.

The new Commandant of the Twelfth Naval District is Rear Admiral Carleton H. Wright, a native of New Hampton, Iowa.

Admiral Wright, too, holds a decoration for heroism, the Navy Cross, awarded for extraordinary heroism as commander of a task force during an engagement with Japanese warships between Cape Esperance and Tassafaronga in the Solomon Islands late in 1942.

Widow of Noted Athlete Gets Husband's War Medal

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 21 (AP)—The Distinguished Service Medal was presented here yesterday to the widow of Col. Paul D. Bunker, who passed on in a Japanese prison camp on Formosa.

Colonel Bunker, a member of Walter Camp's All-America football teams in 1901 and 1902 while playing at West Point, commanded the seaward defenses of Manila Bay from Dec. 8, 1941, until his capture May 6, 1942.

The War Department citation said that Colonel Bunker's "inspiring leadership maintained superior morale and efficiency in his command" in the defense of Corregidor.

Dies Challenged On C. I. O. Inquiry

NEW YORK, Feb. 21 (AP)—Authority of the Dies Congressional Committee to investigate affairs of the Congress of Industrial Organizations' Political Action Committee was under challenge Feb. 19.

Sidney Hillman, head of the labor group, declared Feb. 18 it would refuse the Dies Committee access to any "records, files, documents or materials."

"It is high time that someone in America challenged Martin Dies' abuse of Congressional power," Mr. Hillman declared.

Mr. Hillman said his group "will welcome investigation" by any Congresssional Committee vested with proper powers and that it already had opened its books to the Federal Bureau of Investigation and Attorney General Francis Biddle.

C. I. O. Plans Ahead For Peacetime Jobs

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (AP)—Unemployment during the period of reconverting industry to a peacetime basis must be held to a minimum, Congress of Industrial Organizations President Philip Murray said last night.

"The C. I. O. conception of winning the war includes security for all Americans in the peace," Mr. Murray said. "This means our continued striving for utilization of all our resources—full employment."

Mr. Murray issued the statement in announcing appointment of Ted F. Silvey as the union's national liaison officer with Government war agencies. Appointment of Mr. Silvey, former secretary-treasurer of the Ohio C. I. O. Council, is part of an over-all C. I. O. program to obtain full employment and greater economic security once victory is won, the C. I. O. said.

John Macrae

NEW YORK, Feb. 21 (AP)—John Macrae, who passed on Feb. 18, was President of the publishing firm of E. P. Dutton and Company.

Mr. Macrae, whose first jobs were on a farm and in a Baltimore brush factory, was a native of Richmond, Va., and came to New York in 1884. His first task with the Dutton firm was sweeping out the office.

Mr. Macrae was President of the National Association of Book Publishers from 1924 to 1927.

His first wife, Katharine Green, of Virginia, passed on in 1913. In 1939 he married Opal Wheeler of Beverly Hills, Calif., co-author of a series of musical biographies for children.

Surviving besides his widow, are two sons, John Jr., and Elliot B. Macrae.

West Leads in Cattle

Two thirds of the livestock of the United States is raised west of the Mississippi River.

Drastic Revamping of Chicago Being Planned by Civic Units

By Dorothea Kahn
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Feb. 21 — Even though Chicago has not been bombed, Chicagoans plan to rebuild the city after the war. Citizens realize that certain conditions of the city's own making have caused a blight in large areas which is scarcely less damaging to the welfare of the inhabitants than aerial attack, and leaders hope to revise the entire city.

While they are thinking about slum clearance, they are thinking also of replanning neighborhoods to correct mistakes of the pioneers who laid out the city. They hope to change the pattern which has given Chicago long, narrow lots, shutting out the light of center rooms even of the better houses and apartments, and which has deprived children and adults of green grassy spaces around their homes.

A basis for replanning residential areas is available for the first time as a result of a monumental survey of the city made by the Work Projects Administration and tabulated and published by the Chicago Plan Commission. Detailed information about the property in each of the 20,300 blocks of the city is provided here, its rental value, state of repair, and so on. From this survey the Commission has prepared a master plan which gives a bird's-eye view of the job to be done. This shows, among other things, that there are 22 square miles of blighted and near-blighted area in the center of the city which must be cleared away in the next 20 or 25 years if spread of blight is to be corrected.

242,000 Dwellings Doomed

"This means," states the publication, "that 242,000 dwelling units which housed 838,000 persons in 1939 would be demolished and the cleared land made available for a new type of development."

A practical plan for getting the job done is offered by the Metropolitan Housing Council. The Council is an unofficial organization with a representative membership including business people, social workers, and civic club members. Its President, Ferd Kramer, is a real estate man, and the Chairman of its Postwar Planning Committee, Howard E. Green, is a mortgage banker.

The Council got down to practical ways and means in its recently released plan. It called upon various planning agencies of Chicago and vicinity to get together.

Here are its proposals for encouraging private construction:

1. In order that land may be acquired and slums cleared, some form of aid must be had from the Federal Government.

2. To meet the local situation so that slums may be cleared without Federal aid where economically feasible, a new Illinois law must be enacted to replace the Redevelopment Act, the constitutionality of which is uncertain.

3. Insurance statutes of Illinois should be amended to remove the uncertainty as to whether insurance companies legally can construct housing in Illinois.

4. Illinois and Chicago building codes should be modernized.

5. Noneconomic labor practices must be abolished.

6. New methods of financing should be explored.

7. Public opinion must demand adequate appropriations for public planning agencies.

These proposals are down-to-earth propositions, but those who make them have a vision. Mr. Kramer points out that the postwar period may bring with it a building boom such as the city never has seen before.

Agent J. T. Lane

—RAILROADER WITH A WILL TO "CARRY ON"

WAR DAYS are busy days for "North Western" agents. J. T. Lane at Centerville, South Dakota, is an example. When this 31-year service man isn't selling tickets, or arranging for the shipment of grain or live stock, he's doing any one of a dozen other jobs.

Agent Lane's thoughts, when not on his work, are occupied with something even closer to his heart—his four boys wearing the fighting uniforms of Uncle Sam. Alan, now in Sicily, went through the North African campaign. Claire's in the Air Corps and at present is an instructor at Chanute Field. Leo, who for three years was a "North Western" telegraph operator, is in the Naval Air Force somewhere in the Pacific. Maurice is in training at Camp Kohler, California.

Lane's working philosophy is a wholesome one. Realizing he is an essential unit in America's rail transportation, he's determined to make every working moment count in the Fight for Freedom. Even though miles from the fighting front, he realizes his efforts, plus those of every other railroad worker, count tremendously in the part transportation is playing in winning the war.

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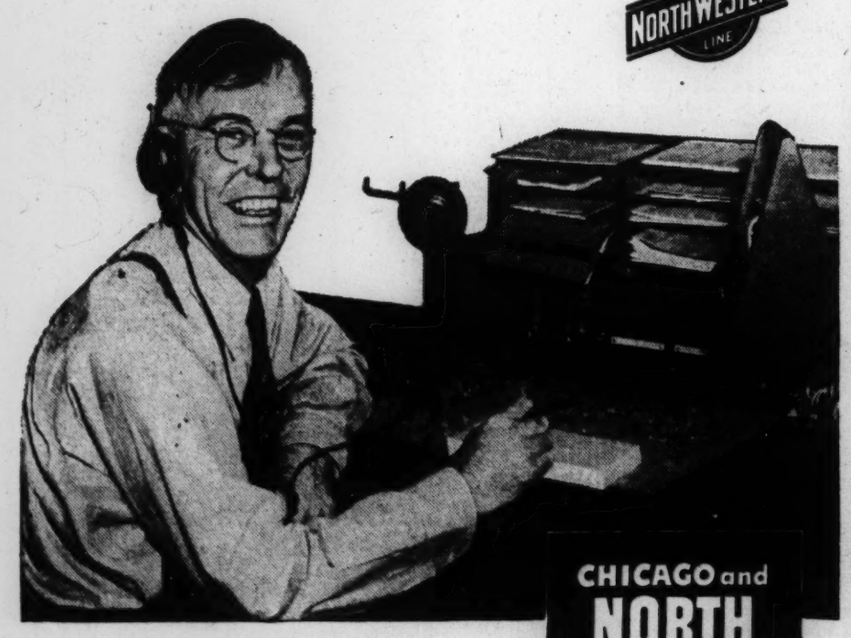

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Labor Hits Dewey's Proposals For Selecting Court Justices

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 21—Right wing leaders of the American Labor Party were out today with condemnation of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey's proposals for changes in the State's system of selecting Supreme Court justices as "undemocratic" and tending to one-party rule.

The Dewey suggestions, which feature transfer of the nominating process to the Governor with State Senate concurrence for a period of test service when the voters would pass on the appointee's record, would only circumscribe the power of the electorate, in the view of George S. Counts and Alex Rose, heads of the Party's State organization.

The issue was raised in the last election when a scandal centered around the bi-partisan nomination of Thomas A. Aurelio whose placement was revealed as being by benefit of influence with Tammany leaders of Frank Costello, underworld character.

"Our solution for the prevention of Aurelio affairs is more democracy, not less," their statement reads. "The Aurelio nomination was the product of political bossism and nothing else. The remedy therefore lies in weakening and hampering boss rule, not in transferring in one form or another the nomination to the Governor or to any small group, but in enlarging the influence and power of the rank and file of the electorate.

"Superiority of the collective judgment of free citizens is the basic creed of democracy. . . . The direct primary is an advance in democratic technique. Most of our elected officers are nominated by that process. So are some of our judges, as for example, the judges of the Court of General Session.

"We recall no scandal as to them, in contrast to the recurring deals which the present method of nominating Supreme Court justices had engendered, to the disgust of the public."

War Spending Up During January

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (AP)—Government spending for war totaled $7,416,000,000 in January, a 6.7 per cent increase over December's outgo.

The War Production Board, reporting the figure on Feb. 17, pointed out that January's expenditures, however, were $378,000,000 less than in November, 1943, which it said may prove to be the peak spending month of the entire war.

The nation's total bill for defense and war purposes climbed to $160,800,000,000 at the end of January, the Board reported. These figures begin with the start of the defense program on July 1, 1940, and include checks cleared by the Treasury from war appropriations plus the outlays of Government lending and spending corporations.

The average rate of spending in January was $285,200,000 a day, reckoned on the 26 days in the month on which the Treasury cleared checks.

Furloughs and War Work Synchronized

Short-of-Cash Servicemen Easily Fixed Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—"I've got a check for $50 in my pocket, but I can't cash it and I'm broke. What can I do to earn a few dollars?"

The speaker was a young man in khaki. Home town: Beaumont, Texas. Present business: Enjoying Chicago's hospitality on a three-day pass from Fort Sheridan.

This was no unusual question—as any serviceman may well testify. "Fifty Dollars a Day, Once a Month" is still one of the favorite songs at every Army camp and naval training station. But the WMC's United States Employment Service in Chicago, in the interest of the war effort, has been able to do something about the problem of the young man from Beaumont.

More than 110,000 men and women in uniform visit the three Servicemen's Centers, operated by the City of Chicago, every week. At least 50,000 more are welcomed at the several USO centers in the city every seven days. Many of these are in on furloughs ranging from one day to one month, and frequently, for one reason or another, find themselves "short of cash."

Some, like our friend above, have received checks from home and have no way of identifying themselves. Others want money with which to buy something special for that girl back home. Still others need "date money." And there are some who are anxious to earn something extra to send to their wives and children.

Adds to Manpower

To help in such emergencies, and to use every bit of manpower available for the winning of the war, the United States Employment Service, with the approval of both the Army and Navy, has stationed employment interviewers at two of the Servicemen's Centers. To date, an average of 50 men are being referred daily to highly essential war plants. Many others are being referred by USO personnel to the nearest United States Employment Service office for placement on war jobs. These jobs may last from as little as two hours to as long as a full week, depending on the desire of the man himself and the time he may have available for such work.

Miss Carol Barnes, the USES interviewer at the Center at 176 West Washington Street, was enthusiastic about the response of servicemen to the USES plan.

"As many as 30 men are frequently referred from this Center alone, in a single day," she said. "Placement is almost 100 per cent. Few men apply who are not interested in a job and every man who reports for work is hired. We have had a great many employers call us up and indicate the great help these men have been to them, even where it has meant working for only a few hours."

Wide Variety of Jobs

What kind of jobs do these men take? Miss Barnes held up a number of employers' orders which were lying on her desk. Baggage handler . . . food processing laborer . . . freight car loader . . . it's all heavy and unskilled, but it's definitely an important contribution to the winning of the war.

To get an idea of how happily the men take to the idea of earning extra money, take the more-or-less typical case of a young aviator who had stopped over in Chicago for a single day on his way to the West Coast and overseas duty.

"I saw a pair of wings in a shop down the street I'd like to get for my kid brother," he said hesitantly. "They cost $2.75 and I'm broke. My train leaves in five hours. Do you have a job that will earn that much for me?"

They did. A referral card to a company a few blocks away was made out and in 30 minutes he was on the job. By 9 o'clock he had made his purchase and was on the train and the wings were on their way to the "kid brother" back home.

Thus the United States Employment Service in Chicago is not only helping the serviceman who is short of cash—it is helping to speed vital materials of war on their way to the fronts.

Air Express Kept Busy

A total of 1,405,000 air express shipments was made within the United States last year.

Wide World

Extra Money Comes in Handy

Miss Lillian Caprow, interviewer at Chicago Servicemen's Center (above) interviews Seaman Second Class Elmo J. Kendall of Los Angeles about a "job-for-a-day," with four brothers-in-arms looking on and awaiting their turn. Below—Seaman Kendall and Private Charles Kohnhaber of Brooklyn start out for work on a Railway Express Company delivery truck.

Labor Charges Living Cost Up Twice What Government Says

Continued from Page 1.

their charge that the Committee itself is dilatory in not acting more promptly.

William H. Davis, Chairman of the Committee, commented that the labor report "would be of no possible use until it is subject to critical examination, since it is clearly a partisan report."

Simultaneously the heads of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and the National Association of Manufacturers issued a statement criticizing the labor leaders for their premature minority action.

Study of Facts Urged

In a joint letter to H. B. Horton and George K. Batt, industry members of the Committee, Robert Gaylord and Eric A. Johnstone, Presidents of the two business organizations, urged a careful study of all pertinent facts, including forthcoming comments by the Bureau of Labor statistics on the findings of labor members.

Publication of the labor members' report, the heads of the business organizations asserted in their letter, "has had the inevitable effect of seriously jeopardizing the chances of presenting a unanimous report." It was suggested that the President's Committee had been used as a "sounding board for publicizing the conclusions of an interested group."

Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, said that the evidence on which the report was based "is not substantial."

Pointing out that the B. L. S. index has been "universally accepted as accurate" until recently, Secretary Perkins asserted that the labor members "should not, by misrepresentation, seek to discredit the impartial work of a Government fact-finding agency."

Affects Many Wage Demands

The fight over the cost of living is crucial to a great many pending wage demands which are now blocked by the "Little Steel" wage yardstick.

"Our report reveals," Messrs. Meany and Thomas told the President, "that the Bureau of Labor Statistics, with full understanding, has permitted its index to be used as a basis for measuring the rise in the cost of living. The Bureau of Labor Statistics is aware of the fact that such use of its index reflects the gravest type of injustice that could possibly be perpetrated by it upon the American people.

"The very failure of the Bureau of Labor Statistics to make clear that its index does not adequately reflect the realistic and actual rise in the cost of living subjects the Bureau to very serious charges.

"For instance, the index of the Bureau does not purport to reflect cost-of-living rises due to increases in the price of foods not priced by the Bureau, elimination of low-priced goods, upgrading, deterioration of quality standards or the rising cost of restaurant meals."

Hurley Talks to President On Mission to Middle East

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Patrick J. Hurley, President Roosevelt's personal representative to the Middle East, reported to the Chief Executive on his mission at a conference lasting nearly three hours.

Biddle Challenges Falangist's Loyalty

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21—The action of the Department of Justice today in bringing denaturalization proceedings against Isidro Conde Fernandez, an American member of the Spanish Falange in Puerto Rico, is seen here as a significant attack on the Franco regime and further evidence that the United States Government is adopting a continuously stiffer attitude toward Madrid's pro-Axis "neutrality."

Francis Biddle, Attorney General, openly characterized the Spanish Falangist movement as subversive.

Dozens of denaturalization suits have been filed against citizens on the basis of German-American Bunde membership, it was recalled.

Mr. Biddle said the denaturalization proceedings, instituted in United States District Court in San Juan, marked the first such Department of Justice action against a falangist. He hinted that other cases would follow.

The Government seeks to revoke Mr. Fernandez' citizenship on the ground that "by reason of his lack of attachment to constitutional principles he is not entitled to the privileges of American citizenship," Mr. Biddle said.

Mr. Fernandez, a resident of San Juan, was born in Spain in 1897, came to Puerto Rico in 1915, was naturalized in March, 1942, and joined the Falange in January, 1938, Mr. Biddle said.

"Prototype of Nazism"

Mr. Biddle branded the Flangist movement as the Spanish prototype of Nazism and said its doctrine is "incompatible with the well-being of the United States."

Asserting that Franco "heads the Falange and directs its decrees," Mr. Biddle said that party was dedicated to "re-establishment of the lost empire of Spain."

It is, he added, "the prototype in Spain of the Fascist and Nazi Parties in Italy and Germany."

The State Department made public a detailed indictment of the anti-democratic and totalitarian nature of the Spanish regime and its new imperialistic claims.

The Department cited the following circumstances which persuaded it that Mr. Fernandez no longer deserved to retain his acquired American citizenship.

"Franco, who heads the Spanish Government, also heads the Falange and dictates its decrees. Full membership in the Falange is accorded only to those who, in addition to having accepted the discipline of the movement, also rendered eminent service during the Spanish Civil War. Others who seek membership must pass a five-year probationary period during which they are known as 'adherents.'

Franco in Control

"All members and adherents are required to take such oaths as Franco may prescribe, while the 'national cause' of the Falange looks to the establishment and preservation of a totalitarian state, unity of Spaniards throughout the world, and the restoration of the Spanish empire of old.

"To promote these ends, affiliates of the Falange have been organized in foreign countries, and these affiliates are known as the Falange Exterior, receiving their official sanction and orders from the Exterior Service of the Falange in Spain. Ostensibly only Spaniards may be adherents. These adherents are required to take two oaths, one secret and one public. The public oath pledges unswerving loyalty and obedience to the Falange and its leaders; devotion to Spain, and belief in 'unity among the lands belonging to Spain, unity among the men of Spain.' Investigation by the Department of Justice revealed that the secret oath covers the same ground, but more explicitly. For example, one pledge of the secret oats is:

"'I swear to maintain, above everything else, the idea of unity, unity of command, unity of destiny, unity of thought, firm unity of all the lands of Spain, unity among the classes and men of Spain.'

"The Pan-Hispanian program of the Falange appeals for the re-establishment of the lost empire of Spain. It states that Spain must strive to unify under her protection all Spanish-speaking people in the world, and that Spain must assume her position as the 'spiritual axis' of the Hispanic world.

Meaning of Pan-Hispanism

"The following quotations from the party program elaborate on the idea of Pan-Hispanism:

'We have the will to empire. We affirm that the historical fulfillment of Spain is the empire. We claim for Spain a prominent place in Europe. We do not tolerate international isolation nor foreign mediation. With respect to the countries of Spanish America, we aim at the unification of culture, of economic interests and of power. Spain claims its position of spiritual cradle of the Hispanic world as title of pre-eminence in universal enterprises.

'Our armed forces . . . will have to be as competent and numerous as will be necessary in order to secure for Spain at all moments complete independence and the universal hierarchy which corresponds to it.

'Spain will again look for its glories and its riches along the paths of the sea. Spain must aspire to be a great maritime power.'"

"As to its totalitarian aims, point one of the 27-point program of the Falange establishes the state as the 'supreme being,' and demands that all interests of individuals and classes be waived. No rights can be recognized as inviolate against the authority of the State, while the State is the sole source of all rights of the people.

"The Falange claims to have organized groups in all Latin-American countries, and in the Philippines and Puerto Rico. Its members are sworn to 'work for the unification of the Spanish everywhere, for the diffusion of our doctrine, and for the discrediting of lies and slander uttered against our mother country by the international Marxist forces.'"

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The Christian Science Monitor

Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1, England

The Home Forum

"In the beginning"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NEARLY thirteen hundred years ago, the poet, Caedmon, was inspired to sing of "The beginning of created things."

The nature of "created things" has ever challenged the thoughts of men. For many generations, men have read in the first chapter of Genesis of creation which was the emanation of God. Basing its teaching on the Scriptures, that God is Spirit and All, Christian Science logically concludes that all is spiritual, including man and the universe, entirely good, completely harmonious. It proves this truth practical in daily life, even to the casting out of sickness, sorrow, poverty, and all discord.

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Referring to the first verse of the Bible, "In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth," Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 502): "The infinite has no beginning. This word *beginning* is employed to signify *the only*,—that is, the eternal verity and unity of God and man, including the universe. The creative Principle—Life, Truth, and Love—is God. The universe reflects God. There is but one creator and one creation. This creation consists of the unfolding of spiritual ideas and their identities, which are embraced in the infinite Mind and forever reflected." Could there be a more perfect source of health, of joy, activity, supply—indeed, of all true being—than the understanding of man as forever reflecting the divine Principle? It was the one creator, Spirit, of whom the prophet wrote (Isaiah 44:6), "Beside me there is no God."

It is impossible for material thinking to apprehend that in the realm of reality, where God reigns, all is harmony. Reasoning from a material premise, men point out that the present world tumult does not justify this conclusion of universal harmony. They protest that never in history has the world been in such a predicament as it is today. They ask where God is, and why such conditions are allowed to exist.

These questions are invariably prompted, not by disbelief in God, but by an erroneous concept of what God is. Were He a ruler comparable to some autocratic, earthly potentate, disobedience to whom meant revengeful or capricious punishment, were He a person in the sense in which material thought too frequently pictures Him, made, as a critic has said, "in the image and likeness of men," He might be expected to exert His power by royal fiat to end strife. But, plainly, the acceptance of the truth that He is Spirit leads to the conclusion that He is the divine Principle of all good, expressed in divine ideas, universal, eternal, indestructible, the highest of which are the sons and daughters of God. Strife, then, originates in men, not in God, and must end where it begins, not in God, but among men.

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To the thought which recognizes something of the true meaning of the terms the "mercy" and the "long-suffering" of God it becomes easier to discern that divine Principle, being Spirit, perfect, and eternal, cannot include the sorrows and distresses of materiality. The principle of mathematics knows nothing of the schoolboy's mistakes and is untouched by them. Yet it is indispensable to the working out of his problems according to the unchanging rules of mathematics. Even so, divine Principle, Love, untouched by men's follies, awaits only their discernment of the perfection of God's creation, to enable them to prove its presence, and to know that to abide in Him is to dwell in that secret place where evil is seen to be powerless, entirely separate from God's idea, and unreal.

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To the one abiding in the knowledge of a spiritual creation, the unreality of matter and its attendant discord becomes an inevitable conclusion. It came to the author of Science and Health so clearly that it enabled her to write (p. 102): "Mankind must learn that evil is not power. Its so-called despotism is but a phase of nothingness. Christian Science despoils the kingdom of evil, and pre-eminently promotes affection and virtue in families and therefore in the community." An ever-increasing number have found this inspired statement applicable to the affairs of daily living and to the healing of sin and sorrow. Progress, beginning with the individual and extending to the community, logically foreshadows the unity of all mankind.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish]

This Is a New Day

This is a new day,
Born out of darkness.
In the hush of the twilight street
We walk in a dream,
Clothed with shadows.
Each little sound
Falls on the intellect
Like a hammer on metal,
And echoes in our consciousness
Long after the sound is gone.

This is a new day,
Pale unearthly light,
Stronger than street lamps,
Reaches tentatively into the darkness,
And grows along the horizon
Into a burning glory
That leaps from rooftop to rooftop.

This is a new day,
Full of power, of potentiality;
Sufficient reason
To rejoice.

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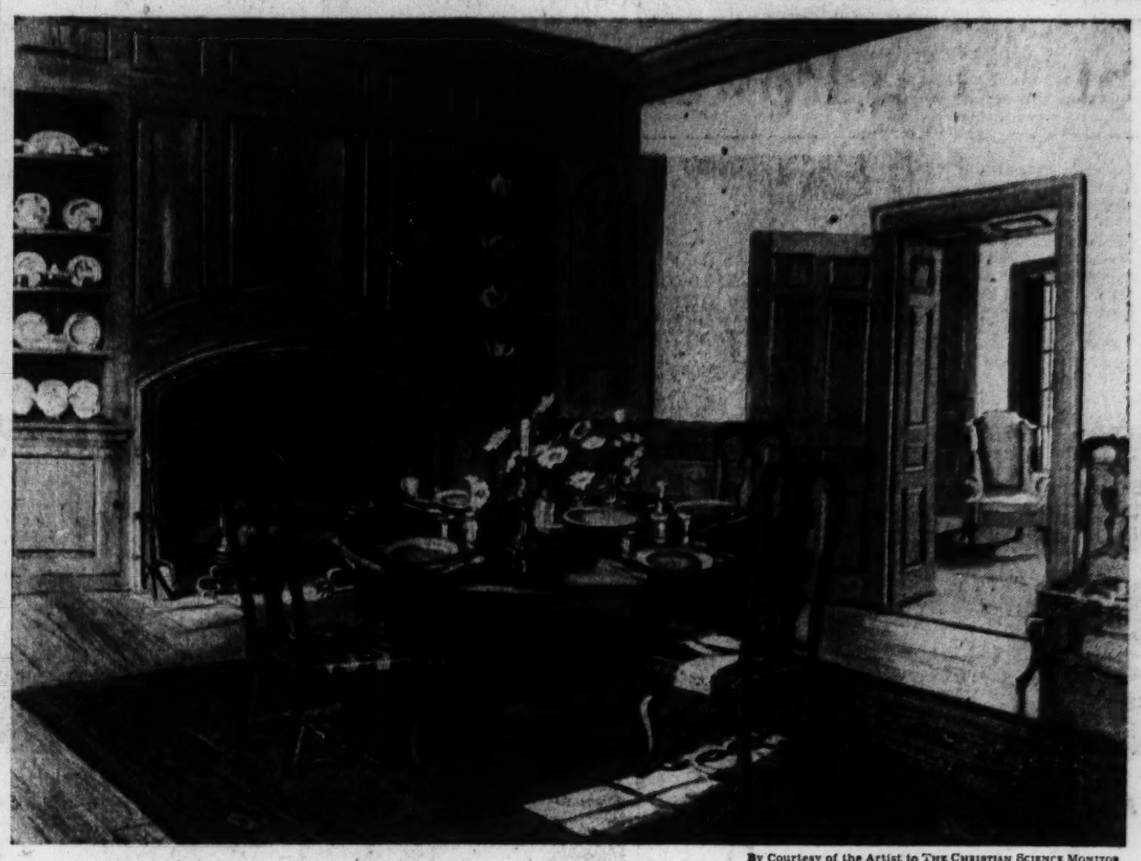

By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"THE DINING-ROOM AT WAKEFIELD": *A Water Color by Ruth Perkins Safford*

Every Other Tuesday, From Three to Four

WASHINGTON WAS over six feet in stature, of strong, bony, muscular frame, without fulness of covering, well formed and straight. He was a man of most extraordinary physical strength. In his own house his action was calm, deliberate, and dignified, without pretention to gracefulness, or peculiar manner, but merely natural, and such as one would think it should be in such a man. When walking in the street, his movement had not the soldierly air which might be expected. His habitual motions had been formed long before he took command of the American armies, in the wars of the interior, and in the surveying of wilderness lands, employments in which grace and elegance were not likely to be acquired. At the age of sixty-five, time had done nothing towards bending him out of his natural erectness. His deportment was invariably grave; it was sobriety that stopped short of sadness. His presence inspired a veneration, and a feeling of awe, rarely experienced in the presence of any man. His mode of speaking was slow and deliberate; not as though he was in search of fine words, but that he might utter those only adapted to his purpose. . . .

During his presidency, he devoted one hour every other Tuesday, from three to four, to receiving visits. He understood himself to be visited as the *President* of the United States, and not on his own account. He was not to be seen by any body and every body; but required that every one who came should be introduced by his Secretary, or by some gentleman, whom he knew himself. He lived on the south side of Chestnut street, just below Sixth. The place of reception was the dining-room in the rear, twenty-five or thirty feet in length, including the bow projecting into the garden. Mrs. Washington received her visiters in the two rooms on the second floor, from front to rear.

At three o'clock, or at any time within a quarter of an hour afterwards, the visiter was conducted to this dining-room, from which all seats had been removed for the time. On entering, he saw the manly figure of Washington clad in black velvet; his hair in full dress, powdered and gathered behind in a large silk bag; yellow gloves on his hands; holding a cocked hat with a cockade in it, and the edges adorned with a black feather about an inch deep. . . .

He stood always in front of the fire-place, with his face towards the door of entrance. The visiter was conducted to him, and he required to have the name so distinctly pronounced, that he could hear it. He had the very uncommon faculty of associating a man's name, and personal appearance, so durably in his memory, as to be able to call any one by name, who made him a second visit. He received his visiter with a dignified bow, while his hands were so disposed of as to indicate that the salutation was not to be accompanied with shaking hands. This ceremony never occurred in these visits, even with his most near friends, that no distinction might be made.

As visiters came in, they formed a circle around the room. At a quarter past three, the door was closed, and the circle was formed for that day. He then began on the right, and spoke to each visiter, calling him by name, and exchanging a few words with him. When he had completed his circuit, he resumed his first position, and the visiters approached him, in succession, bowed and retired. By four o'clock this ceremony was over.—From "Manners of Washington," by WILLIAM SULLIVAN, in "The Boston Book, being Specimens of Metropolitan Literature." (1841.)

Washington's Great Self-Control

WASHINGTON'S POWER was based chiefly upon three qualities: his pertinacity, his ability to learn from experience, and his enormous self-control. Indeed, if we consider that his early endeavors in war and politics had met defeat, it is plain that in order to succeed he had had to learn self-mastery. . . . He had learned to look facts in the face, and to try again. That is the whole story of his generalship in the years of fighting ahead of him, and of his achievements in the equally difficult political struggles that followed after. At forty-three Washington knew failure; he knew much of military delays and discouragements; and more still, he was only too familiar with the meannesses and bickering of intercolonial jealousy. Washington knew the worst, as he believed in the best, in the American character. His knowledge of military matters had grown even in his obscurity; he was clear-headed enough to measure the weakness of his own people and the strength of the adversary. All this his years had taught him. Beyond that, his self-control, evident to all who wrote about him, made them believe that he could command others.

Had Washington not commanded confidence, he would never have been considered for a trust where nothing could be risked. . . .

Walking with Samuel Adams in the State House, before a meeting of Congress, John Adams expounded the dangers of the situation. . . . To make the Congress take a positive stand "for or against something," John Adams declared he would propose that it should adopt the army before Boston, and make Washington its commander. . . . In the session, therefore, John Adams rose, reviewed the conditions, made his motion, and without naming Washington otherwise than as a gentleman from Virginia who was present, recommended his election. . . .

Adams's proposal, though postponed, was carried. On the fifteenth of June, Washington was elected commander-in-chief.—ALLEN FRENCH, in "The First Year of the American Revolution." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

WAKEFIELD. The birthplace of George Washington, in Virginia. One would like to say that the original house is still intact; but the present house is only a reconstruction of the original: paneled wainscoting, wide floor-boards, heavy brass door-knobs, and all the rest.

With painstaking efforts, a reconstruction can prove satisfying. At Wakefield, the story-and-a-half brick house with the dormer-windows and the tall chimneys at either end is in the style of houses of the period. Inside, as well, all is probably much as it was when Washington was born there on February 22, 1732.

Here is the dining-room, flooded with sunshine to light up the precious Lowestoft china in the side cabinets and to draw even deeper tones from the calendulas on the table. There are warm shadows, too, over the mahogany furniture and the damask of the wing chair in the next room. The indefinable smell of boxwood comes in from the garden, just as it did when little George Washington was there. Yes, even a reconstruction can be extremely welcome and persuasive. It can come so close to being authentic that one is grateful for it and forgets to lament the original structure.

The Cockle Ebb

THE COCKLE EBB! Even now, across the mist of years, the name thrills me. It is a narrow inlet of Broad Bay (about half-a-mile across, to be exact) in the Western Isles of Scotland. Often of a Saturday afternoon, free from school, we children would set out, equipped with tin pails and strong kitchen spoons, to dig for that delicious edible shellfish, the cockle.

The Cockle Ebb was a mile from home and to reach it we had to traverse the up-grade of Goat Hill Road. Passing Goat Hill Farm, near the sands, it behooved us to go warily and to peer cautiously around; for there was generally a big black bull loose in the fields we had to cross. Many a false alarm we got, for to our childish fancy every black cow was a bull; but we always had a safe journey to the shore. Up its dunes we leapt, shouting and dancing at the sight and sound of the distant breakers, for the tide was out. It had to be out for our harvest of cockles, and I suspect that the grown-ups saw to it that we went at suitable times.

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In front of us stretched the wet, brown sand, dotted with thousands of little "sand castles" where hid the cockles, each in his own house. Along the middle of the inlet lay a long silvery streak—a fresh-water stream gliding leisurely out to meet the tide. All was quiet, unless for the song of a lark high up in the sky or the cry of a sea gull. A spicy sense of adventure was lent to the scene by the presence, far to the right, of the dread shifting sands. We had been warned at home of the danger spot and knew we ought to keep in our right place. Beside our sand dunes and cockles, we were safe; so we set about the business of the afternoon—cockle gathering.

We were adepts at spotting the best places and the digging was a simple matter, for the cockle does not burrow far below the surface. We prided ourselves on our skill in opening the shell fish. Then into our mouths and down our throats slipped the delicious morsel. Did the epicure ever enjoy his oyster as we did our humble cockle? I think not. Between spells of eating, we filled our pails to regale the people at home.

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The Cockle Ebb had another attraction. It provided a most convenient short-cut for country folks returning from town to their village homes, on foot or with horse and cart. If they could catch the tide at the ebb, it saved them several miles round an inlet by road. It was a common sight to see a cart or two, or perhaps a farmer's gig, go splashing gingerly across the moist sand, through the shallow "river" and so on to join the road. Occasionally it meant a race between them and the incoming tide, but we never knew of a mishap there.

The peasant women liked to go to town to sell their wares—fish, potatoes, butter, eggs; and groups of them, with cheerful talk and laughter, regularly crossed the sands together, their shoes and stockings in their creels. Today it is all different; the women go obediently to town by bus for their rations. But I hope that the children still find fun in cockle-gathering.

J. MacL. S.

Red and White Homesteads of Sweden

I NEVER HAD enough of you, red and white edged Swedish homesteads and farms, so immensely uniform over the whole vast and spacious land of Sweden, and at the same time so infinitely and amusingly diverse! The smallest wood-cutter's hut in the forest is made of planks, and painted red and white, just the same as the most broad-shouldered and richest latifundium; but as there are not two human faces alike in the world, I did not see two Swedish farms alike in the thousands that I greeted along the road. Each is a differently composed cluster of dwelling-houses, stables, cow-sheds, barns, hay-lofts, and silos, drying-lofts, and out-houses, sheds, and hen-roosts; each has a different configuration of roofs, penthouses, gables, porches, and bay windows. Here phantasy is almost inexhaustible, what to do with the windows, how to group them or to spread them out over the façade, and how to frame them: into the width or the height, into square, triangle, rhomb or semicircle, in twos or threes. I should have gone on for ever drawing it, but without the red, white, and green colour it's not the right thing; and besides, these houses pushed together, built up, and added to are a great nuisance with perspective. Therefore I have to let you stand, Swedish farms, amidst your pastures, granite walls, willows and ancient trees, and turn to something else. . . .

Black granite, white birches, red farms, and dark wood: well, the silent lakes are still missing for the impression to be complete. At any moment it sparkles between the woods in the most varied dimensions and shapes: at one time a little black pool bedded in peat; then again a long silver blade running out of sight into the dark mass of the woods; small lakes among silvery willows mirroring a clear sky, and studded with water-lilies, white and yellow; rippling lakes on which small islands lie like floating groves of the blessed; steely and cold surfaces between granite and deep forest; and then water without end, furrowed by a small steamer and sailing boats with the silver line of the horizon somewhere as far as—my friends, how big the world is! And again it closes up, from both sides high trees so that you have hardly a strip of heaven above your head; and again the glistening adze of a lake swings past, making space for heaven, distance, light and the dazzling brightness; and the narrow, silver edge of a river cuts into the woods, the smooth little mirror of a tiny water-lily lake gives a sparkle; a red farmhouse is reflected in the silent water-level, silver birches, and dark alders, black and white cows on a bank as green as moss . . . here again man and cows and rooks live on a flat bank of deep woods and waters.—From "Travels in the North," by KAREL ČAPEK. (New York: Macmillan.)

"I begynnelsen"

Översättning från engelskan av ovanstående artikel i Kristen Vetenskap

FÖR NÄRA trettonhundra år sedan fick skalden Caedmon ingivelsen att besjunga "Begynnelsen av de skapade tingen".

"De skapade tingens" natur har alltid utgjort en uppfordran till begrundan för människorna. Under många släktled ha de läst i Första Mosebokens första kapitel om skapelsen, som var Guds emanation. Kristen Vetenskap grundar sin lära på Skriftens ord, att Gud är Ande och Allt, och sluter härav logiskt, att allt är andligt, inbegripet människan och världsalltet, fullkomligt gott och fullkomligt harmoniskt. Den bevisar, att denna sanning är praktiskt användbar i det dagliga livet och till och med utdriver sjukdom, sorg, fattigdom och all disharmoni.

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Mary Baker Eddy, upptäckaren och grundaren av Kristen Vetenskap, hänvisar till första versen i Bibeln: "I begynnelsen skapade Gud himmel och jord," och skriver i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Vetenskap och hälsa med nyckel till Skriften] (sid. 502): "Det oändliga har ingen begynnelse. Ordet *begynnelse* är använt för att uttrycka *det enda*—d.v.s. den eviga sanningen och enheten av Gud och människan, universum inbegripet. Den skapande Principen—Liv, Sanning och Kärlek—är Gud. Världsalltet återspeglar Gud. Det finnes endast en skapare och en skapelse. Denna skapelse består av utvecklandet av andliga idéer och deras identiteter, vilka äro innefattade i den oändliga Vågen och för evigt återspeglade." Kan det finnas ett fullkomligare ursprung till hälsa, glädje, verksamhet, uppehälle—med ett ord, allt sannt vara—än förståelsen av människan såsom den eviga återspeglingen av gudomlig Princip? Det var om den ende skaparen, Ande, som profeten skrev (Jes. 44:6): "Förutom mig finnes ingen Gud."

För materiellt tänkande är det omöjligt att fatta, att i verklighetens rike, där Gud råder, allt är harmoni. Personer, som resonnera från en materiell utgångspunkt, påpeka, att den nuvarande villervallan i världen icke berättigar oss till att draga den slutsatsen, att harmoni är universell. De invända, att världen aldrig sedan urminnes tider har befunnit sig i en sådan belägenhet som nu. De fråga, var Gud finnes och varför ett sådant tillstånd tillåtes existera.

Dessa frågor härröra utan undantag, icke från brist på tro på Gud, utan från en felaktig uppfattning om vad Gud är. Om Han vore en härskare, jämförlig med någon enväldig, jordisk potentat, som straffade olydnad på ett hämndlystet eller nyckfullt sätt, eller om Han vore en person i den mening, som materiellt tänkande alltför ofta utmålar för sig, och skapad, såsom en kritiker har yttrat, "till människornas avbild och likhet", så skulle Han kunna tänkas utöva Sin makt genom ett kungligt påbud att göra slut på striden. Men givetvis leder antagandet av den sanningen, att Han är Ande, till den slutsatsen, att Han är den gudomliga Principen för allt gott, uttryckt i gudomliga idéer, universella, eviga, oförstörbara, av vilka de högsta äro Guds söner och döttrar. Alltså har strid sitt ursprung i människorna, icke i Gud, och den måste upphöra, där den börjar, icke i Gud utan bland människorna.

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För den tanke, som uppfattar något av den sanna innebörden av termerna Guds "barmhärtighet" och "långmodighet", blir det lättare att inse, att gudomlig Princip, som är fullkomlig och evig Ande, icke kan innefatta materialitetens sorger och elände. Matematikens princip vet intet om skolgossens misstag och är oberörd av dem. Likväl är den oundgänglig för utarbetandet av hans problem enligt matematikens oföränderliga regler. På samma sätt väntar gudomlig Princip, Kärlek, oberörd av människornas dårskaper, endast på att de skola urskilja fullkomligheten av Guds skapelse för att bliva i stånd att bevisa dess närvaro och att veta, att när vi förbliva i Honom, dväljas vi i det fördolda beskärm, där det onda inses vara maktlöst, helt och hållet skilt från Guds idé, och overkligt.

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För den som förbliver i kunskapen om en andlig skapelse, blir overkligheten av materien med dess åtföljande disharmoni en oundviklig slutsats. Detta framstod så klart för författaren av *Science and Health*, att det gav henne förmåga att skriva (sid. 102): "Människosläktet måste lära, att det onda icke är makt. Dess så kallade despotism är endast en fas av intighet. Kristen Vetenskap ödelägger det ondas rike och främjar i högsta grad tillgivenhet och dygd inom familjen och därigenom i samhället." Ett ständigt växande antal människor ha funnit, att denna inspirerande förklaring är tillämplig på det dagliga livets angelägenheter och på helandet av synd och sorg. Framåtskridande, som tager sin början hos individen och sprider sig till samhället, förebådar logiskt enheten av hela mänskligheten.

Upplysningar angående litteratur i Kristen Vetenskap, översatt till svenska, kunna erhållas genom förlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Troop Movement

The motors drone
In long procession,
Down the hill,
And trailing, unseen, in the valley.
The gleaming slits of black-out lights
Show fitfully.
The column waits,
Churns upward slowly, waits again—
A great, coiled, complex sound,
Roaring in the night.

RICHARD DYER MACCANN

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1944

Second Section

American Striking Power Proved in New Victories Against Japanese

Associated Press from Marine Corps; Associated Press from United States Navy

Steady Pressure Upon Japanese

A portion of Truk, Japan's "Pearl Harbor," attacked by United States Navy planes Feb. 16, is shown above. At right is Dublon Island, a major supply and repair base for the Japanese fleet, ships of which may be seen at anchor (top). In upper center is Eten Island, an air base. At lower right is Fefan Island. Two aircraft carriers are seen at upper right; ships in upper left are warcraft and transports. Picture was made from a United States Marine Corps reconnaissance plane Feb. 4. (Top right) This prewar photograph of a harbor in the Truk group shows nature of island-surrounded anchorage now providing protection of Japanese naval units now under attack. Rear Admiral Richmond Kelly Turner, U. S. N. (lower center), looks through binoculars as he directed victorious forces in the attack on Kwajalein Atoll in the Marshalls. He commanded United States forces participating in the landings on another Marshall Islands' Japanese base, Eniwetok.

Tense Struggle Nears Climax In Argentina

Ruling group recognizes that nation must shift course if sails are to catch 'prevailing wind.'

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Correspondent on Latin-American Affairs for The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Feb. 21—A tense political struggle, amounting to a bloodless revolution, is nearing its climax inside the Argentine Government between advocates of stronger collaboration with the United Nations and the battered but stubborn pro-Nazi elements.

Attention centers on who became Foreign Minister in place of Gen. Alberto Gilbert.

Just before his resignation, General Gilbert had identified himself with policies more favorable to the United Nations.

Puzzling Paradox

One puzzling paradox to the whole Argentine political scene since the Army took over Government House on June 4 has been the forcing out of cabinet ministers and other officials who pushed hardest in the direction the Government must move. For in Buenos Aires even the most confirmed pro-Nazis among the German-trained Army officers evidently have given up hopes of a Hitler victory.

The ruling classes recognize however, reluctantly in some quarters, that Argentina has to shift its course if its sails are to catch the prevailing winds of world events.

The present political struggle is to delimit bounds that shift. Within recent days there have been strong indications that certain officials, reportedly including General Gilbert, favored declaration of war on Germany and Japan. This move followed a receipt of an insulting note from Germany. The move also had the overtones of internal Argentine politics in to go to war proper.

The farthest the Government has gone publicly in implementing its break in relations with the Axis has been to cut the established radio and other communications decree, severance of economics relations, and to investigate Nazi spies.

Report Promised

An official report on espionage has been promised. Delays in its publication lend color to beliefs it is being watered down before issuance, under insistence of pro-Axis forces.

The final content of this report as well as the kind of foreign minister chosen, is taken as the key to indications of who is winning the delayed action battle over Argentine alignment with other world democracies.

War Reports Denied

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Feb. 21 (AP)—The Argentine Government denied officially last night persistent reports that it had been on the verge of a declaration of war against the Axis last week.

A communique issued by President Ramirez after a conference with Army officers at Campo de Mayo, where most of the troops in the Buenos Aires area are quartered, described the reports as "false and evidently bad intentioned rumors."

The bulletin denied that the resignations of Foreign Minister Alberto Gilbert and Presidential Secretary Col. Enrique Gonzales had been forced by a group of young Army officers because the two Cabinet members were working for a war declaration.

The Government never had any such intention and the officers were not guilty of such a breach of discipline, the communique said.

General Released

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Feb. 21 (AP)—Shortly after a Federal police report named Gen. Friedrich Wolff, German military attaché, as the leader of an espionage organization in Argentina, the Under-Secretariat of Information and the press announced that he would not be subject to trial and had been released from house arrest so that he could be repatriated.

The police report said that three Axis espionage organizations were working in Argentina.

Bolivian Arrests

NEW YORK, Feb. 21 (AP)—The Brazilian Radio reported last night that several opposition leaders had been arrested by the revolutionary Villarroel regime in Bolivia on charges of "spreading destructive rumors regarding the Bolivian political situation."

Among those arrested said the broadcast, which was reported by the Federal Communications Commission, were Carlos Lopez, Arce, a Republican leader, and Jose Saavedra Suarez, a Socialist. The Bolivian police characterized the arrests as "preventive measures," the radiocast added.

The Villarroel regime seized control of the Bolivian Government last December. The United States and most of the other American republics except Argentina have withheld recognition.

Berlin-Madrid Trip: 5 Month-Long Days

MADRID, Feb. 21 (AP)—Ten days ago a German who must be called Hans Schmidt, because he says it's healthier that way, left Berlin for Spain by train. Here is the story of his trip in his own words:

"What Berlin looks like now, the world knows. There are more ruins than inhabited houses, more Government buildings evacuated than still functioning.

"It is not hard for the German authorities to realize that the stomach of a German has lots to do with morale. Berliners, even through the bombings, have been getting the food their ration cards call for, and have been getting it regularly. It is not much, naturally, but the rations have not been much for a long time and Berliners are accustomed to that. The important thing is that what is due them, they get.

More Ruin Than Station

"When I went to the station—which, by the way, is more ruin than station—I found a weekly batch of 300 women, 50 babies, and 250 children sent to Königsberg in East Prussia, with hundreds of other Berliners being evacuated on the usual daily special trains.

"No sooner had I found my seat, reserved for weeks in advance, than the Gestapo men came for examination of my papers and travel passes. Their work was made a lot more difficult by the Allies, who drop blank passes along with bombs, but this examination was so thorough that I thought it most likely would be the worst.

"I was wrong. From Berlin to the Spanish frontier, Gestapo agents examined papers and cross-questioned me and all my fellow travelers exactly 51 times. I spent hours waiting to be examined.

"The train went through Halle, Kassel, and Cologne. I never have seen more complete and thorough demolition and destruction than those cities.

"Dessau was a wreck, too. The Siemens-Halske and Siemens-Schuckert plants seemed 75 per cent destroyed. The Leuna Chemical Works at Halle were smashed to rubble. In Kassel, the only two buildings I saw standing were reinforced concrete antiaircraft towers.

"The trip to the French frontier was uneventful, except for the devastation I saw from the windows and the constant fear of air attack.

"Once we entered France, there was a new worry—sabotage. But we arrived safely in Paris and left immediately on the trip toward Bordeaux. The constant examinations and cross-questionings increased.

"A man and a woman entered our compartment and questioned us in a friendly, confidential way like fellow travelers, but after they left at one of the way stations, the Gestapo called out one German whose answers to the couple had been a little frank. We never saw him again.

Train Attacked

"Before we reached Bordeaux, what everybody feared came. The antiaircraft batteries on the flat car of the train opened fire. Everybody hit the aisles and tried to crawl under the seats. An Allied plane attacked with machine guns but missed the locomotive. A number of passengers were injured.

"The last day of the trip was the hardest, for the constant police questioning in the presence of Gestapo men among the fellow travelers as we approached Bordeaux and before we reached the Spanish frontier meant tremendous pressure on even the most innocent travelers.

"Those who finally crossed the frontier were exhausted mentally and physically, as if we had finished a five-months walk from Berlin instead of a five-day ride."

Navy Tests 'Tin Fish' at Montauk Range Before Their Transfer to U. S. Fleets

MONTAUK, N. Y., Feb. 21 (AP)—This Long Island village has a new kind of fish cutting through near-by waters these days—"tin fish"—on their final firing trials at the United States Naval Torpedo Testing Range.

Shot from a surface vessel or dropped from a flying boat, the torpedoes churn through Fort Pond Bay into Block Island Sound.

The newly manufactured tin fish must stay on the line and travel at the right speed, depth and distance, otherwise they are overhauled and re-tested before joining the fleet.

The Montauk plant, commissioned 11 months ago, spreads over many acres and includes many structures, such as the luxurious 176-room Montauk Manor, now a barracks, the Long Island railroad station, now a gatehouse, and a seven-story office building, now bachelor officers' quarters.

In Fort Pond Bay is anchored a 1,500-ton, four-deck craft around which the work of the station revolves. It looks like a superhouse boat and from it are launched the "no-man subs" for their test runs. Every torpedo is fired at least once from the barge.

The long destroyer-type cylinders are shot from tubes, the stubby aerial torpedoes simply dropped in the water. In addition, one in every five of the aerial fish also is dropped from a plane.

Target rafts are aligned for thousands of yards and men in small boats clock the torpedoes as they whizz by. A high-powered launch follows the torpedoes for a short distance, ready if they go astray. Planes direct and guide retriever boats.

A watcher in the observation tower also follows the torpedo's course. Radio-telephone contact is maintained with the small boats.

No chance is taken on losing a torpedo, it being worth about $10,000. Some go ashore. Men instantly go after them. Some sink and the spot is marked so divers may be sent down.

War heads, with loads of TNT, are not attached. Instead, water-filled exercise heads are used. This water is ejected twhen the run ends, causing the torpedo's yellow nose to bob to the surface.

Three Papers Plan Weekly Editions For Troops Abroad

LONDON, Feb. 21 (AP)—Permission to distribute weekly overseas editions through post exchanges to American troops in the European theater of operations has been granted to the New York Times, the Chicago Tribune, and the Chicago Sun.

Maj. Gen. John Lee, deputy commander of the theater, said the privilege would be available to other American newspapers "in a desire to provide troops overseas with the news as quickly as possible within certain conditions set by the decision."

The conditions specify that the newspapers are not to be larger than eight pages, 12½ by 17½ inches, with the number of copies to be determined by the Army Exchange Service according to the demand, and the sale price to be set by the Exchange Service.

The announcement, disclosing that the Army had considered requests by the Tribune, the Sun, and the Times and by the magazines Newsweek, Readers Digest, and Time, for printing and publishing facilities in Britain, said it was not possible at present to request the British Government to authorize such facilities.

Lopez Ready to Resign As President of Colombia

BOGOTA, Colombia, Feb. 21 (AP)—President Lopez said Feb. 19 upon his return home that he was ready to resign the Presidency in an effort to bring national unity to Colombia but added that he would not take any action to terminate his public career until he had an "exchange of ideas with friends."

Air Staff Officers Plan Changes To Implement Overseas Action

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 21 (AP)—More than 40 general officers of the Army Air Forces closed yesterday a three-day conference designed to "co-ordinate activities of the A. A. F." and make plans "for the maximum utilization of manpower and facilities."

Among those attending were Maj. Gen. Barney M. Giles, Chief of the Air Staff, many leaders of the Air Staff and AAF Headquarters, and the commanding generals of most of the air forces commands in the Continental United States.

Gen. H. H. Arnold, Commanding General of the Army Air Forces, had planned to attend, an official announcement said, but was unable to be here because of official duties.

"With the exception of overseas commanders," the official announcement continued, "the working leadership of this country's entire air force personnel was present.

"Agenda for the conference covered present and future problems of the AAF, with specific consideration being given to plans of both long-range and short-range character, particularly in the Continental United States. Among these plans was the maximum utilization of manpower and facilities.

"Also discussed were plans for facilitating the return to inactive status of over-age officers for whom no adequate assignment is now available because of the change from defensive and expansive phases to the offensive stages of the war. The conference took recognition of the valuable service these men have given in the organization and training of the air forces at a time when maximum growth was required in a minimum period of time.

"Training problems also were considered, including those resulting in the changes from production of air and ground crews on a mass basis during the building period of air power to the period of training combat replacements into which the AAF has now entered."

Out of the conference there came the announcement by Lieut. Gen. Brehon Somervell, commanding the Service Forces, that increased prisoner-of-war labor would be used to ease the manpower shortage.

Col. Joseph F. Battley, Deputy Chief of Staff of the Service Forces, said prisoners would not displace civilian labor and prisoners would not be used where sufficient free labor was available.

Colonel Battley said "prisoners will not be put to work just to give them something to do, but they will be given constructive, necessary jobs."

Telephone Talks Between Trains Now in Use by the Pennsylvania

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 21 (AP)—Telephone communication between moving trains in being used daily by the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The two-way electric system, just disclosed by the railroad, also permits:

The engineer in the locmotive cab to converse with his conductor in the caboose 80 or 90 cars behind.

A block operator in a wayside tower to relay instructions instantly to the man at the throttle.

The new system "is still in the development stage," the railroad announced, although it has "definitely demonstrated its capability of adding materially to the efficiency of controlling train movements."

Now in use on a 67-mile freight branch running north from Trenton, N. J., the system makes use of high frequency alternating electric currents transmitted along the rails and along wires on poles parallel to the track."

"In addition," the railroad said, "it provides a solution for certain practical difficulties which were encountered in adapting pure radio to railroad use, and leaves the air to those forms of transport which have no physical ground contacts and to which radio has been found to be ideally adapted."

The new system was produced in collaboration with the Union Switch and Signal Company through "several years" of experimentation.

Educators Concerned Over Student Loss

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (AP)—Educators are expressing concern over the national loss of educated young men as well as the financial effect on colleges and universities from the Army's curtailment of its specialized training program.

Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Chancellor of Stanford University, called it "one of the mistakes people in a democracy make because they do not look far enough ahead."

Forecasting many years of war, he said, "long preparation is necessary" and declared that without adequate training, "we're liable to get into real trouble."

In the same vein, Dr. George F. Zook, President of the American Council on Education, expressed hope the Army will find a way to restore at least part of the curtailment.

Germans Kept in Dark On Disaster in Russia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 21—The real seriousness of the blow sustained by Germany in the annihilation of 10 German divisions in the pocket of Korsun, above the great Dnieper Bend, is indicated in the fact that the German Government has withheld the news of the disaster from the German people.

News about Stalingrad was, if anything, exaggerated. Not so Korsun. If it had not been for Allied and underground radio stations, the German people would have known nothing about the annihilation of the 10 divisions. What they were told by their High Command on Feb. 18 was that "a fighting group which had been cut off for weeks in the area west of Cherkassy had re-established contact with the relief army."

The very boldness of the misstatement suggests that the German Government must harbor grave doubts about the ability of the people to stand any further bad news.

On Feb. 8, when the whittling down process already was well under way and shortage of food, ammunition and other supplies made itself felt, Hitler, in a special order-of-the-day, had directed these divisions to fight on and solemnly promised that they would be liberated.

A relief offensive was, indeed, undertaken. Neglecting the most primitive rules of strategy, eight armored divisions and several infantry divisions were withdrawn from hardly less critical areas, and thrown against the Russian siege army. For eight days the Germans tried to pierce the steel ring. The attempt cost them 20,000 men killed, probably three times as many wounded, 600 tanks, 329 planes, among them 179 transport planes, and several hundred guns. On Feb. 16 the offensive was broken off. Still the 10 encircled divisions, or what was left of them by then, were not allowed to surrender.

Obedient to Hitler, a last assault was ordered for Feb. 17. The last cartridges were distributed, 30 shots per man. When the assault was over, the 11th and 42d Corps of the VIII Army had ceased to exist. Some 11,000 men had been captured, some 80,000 had perished. Artillery Gen. Wilhelm Stemmermann, commander of the 11th Corps was killed in the last fight.

A list of the ten annihilated divisions reveals that the bulk of the two corps were recruited from Bavaria and Silesia. There were also the 72d from the Rhineland, the 82d from Frankfurt-on-the-Main, the 112th from Darmstadt and others.

At Stalingrad Field Marshal Paulus surrendered in time to save the lives of some 200,000 men. At Korsun neither General Stemmermann nor his fellow commanders gave in. Evidence obtained from prisoners has disclosed that morale among the rank and file was by no means uniform. Members of the elite divisions, for instance the Tank Division "Viking," remained fanatics to the very end. They did not waver in their belief that Hitler would rescue them as he had promised.

The others, however, either kept on fighting without belief, simply because they did not see what else they could do, or they tried to slip away. During the last three or four days many broke down, partly from desperation, partly from physical exhaustion. Many committed suicide.

15 American Clerics Oppose Bombing of German Cities

NEW YORK, Feb. 21 (AP)—Fifteen American clergymen have indorsed the stand of Lord Lang, former Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Bishop of Chichester against the destruction by bombing of German cities, it was announced yesterday.

The British church leaders condemned in Parliament recently the "Allied bombing policy of blotting out German cities area by area," said the announcement, made by the Rev. John Nevin Sayre of the Fellowship of Reconciliation.

He reported that the following message had been cabled to Lord Lang by the 15 clergymen:

"Appeal of Chichester and yourself in House of Lords against Allied policy of blotting out whole German cities and nonmilitary areas is welcomed by many American churchmen. Obliteration of historic cities and incineration of masses of civilian victims does violence to professed war aims and the standards of Christian faith. Deeply grateful for your courageous stand."

Signers of the message were listed as the Rt. Rev. W. Appleton Lawrence, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Springfield, Mass.; Prof. Walter Russell Bowie, Union Theological Seminary, New York; Dr. Rufus Jones, Quaker Church leader, Haverford, Pa.; the Revs. George A. Buttrick, Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York; J. Henry Carpenter, Brooklyn, N. Y., Church and Mission Federation; Allen K. Chalmers, Broadway Congregational Tabernacle, New York; Phillips Packer Elliott, First Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn.

John Haynes Holmes, Community Church, Town Hall, New York; John Paul Jones, Union Presbyterian Church of Bay Ridge, Brooklyn; Elmore M. McKee, St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church, New York; Richard Roberts, retired Moderator of the United Church of Canada; Paul Scherer, Holy Trinity Lutheran Church, New York; Ernest F. Tittle, First Methodist Episcopal Church of Evanston, Ill.; John Howland Lathrop, Unitarian Church of the Savior, Brooklyn, and the Rev. Mr. Sayre.

Engineer Stayed With Bomber

A U. S. BOMBER BASE IN ENGLAND, Feb. 21 (AP)—Almost every American airman on the ground knew he was up there and was pulling for him.

From one base to another for more than two hours he flew the Fortress, trying to find his way home.

A dozen control towers talked to him by radio and learned his pilot was killed and his co-pilot wounded after Sunday's series of raids on German aircraft plants.

"I'm the engineer," he told one base in a cool voice. "I don't know much about flying this thing, but I'm trying to bring it back whole if I can. Got about 15 minutes' fuel left."

Well, the engineer found his base. Five of the ship's gunners bailed out.

The engineer could have jumped too, as well as the bombardier and the navigator.

But all three stayed aboard trying to bring the bomber down—and all three were killed with the wounded co-pilot in the crash landing.

The names of the heroic engineer and his companions cannot be given until their next of kin are notified.

Plentiful Cabbage Gets Week as Victory Food

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (AP)—Cabbage is getting almost too plentiful, the War Food Administration said yesterday in naming winter-grown cabbage as the "victory food" for Feb. 24-March 4.

Consumers were urged to eat more cabbage in that period as a means of using up "the largest winter crop of cabbage in history," a harvest estimated to be 74 per cent larger than the 1943 winter crop.

Plans of Navy Put Emphasis Upon Surprise

Attack upon Truk shows enough warship strength to protect convoy and support landings.

By John Beaufort
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United States Naval Forces in the Pacific

ABOARD A U. S. BATTLESHIP BOUND FOR TRUK, Feb. 14. Delayed—The tremendous power which the United States has massed in the Pacific holds promise of great acceleration of the attacks against the Japanese.

This conclusion clearly emerges from watching the action of the heavy force of battleships and carriers which has swept into Japanese-dominated waters to batter Truk and to seize the Marshall Islands atoll of Eniwetok.

Surprise was added to surprise in the extent of the American action.

The attacks themselves make clearer than any words of official announcements the extent to which the striking power of our forces has developed.

Far-Reaching Plans

Even correspondents with the expedition to occupy Kwajalein did not know until a day or so ago how much more far-reaching were the Navy's plans for the present operation.

Probably the most significant aspect of the Truk strike is that we have enough warships at present in the Central Pacific to protect an offensive convoy, support landings with tremendous shellfire, and then set out on an exclusively air and sea attack on what has often been described as Japan's Pearl Harbor.

Heavy Navy Shelling

The assault on Eniwetok was preceded by naval shelling and plane bombing by the 22d Marines and elements of the 106th Army Infantry.

Eniwetok lies about 300 miles northeast of Kwajalein—and therefore 300 miles nearer Tokyo than anything we have struck so far.

Battleships Move In

By Richard W. Johnston
Representing the combined American Press Distributed by the Associated Press

ABOARD EXPEDITIONARY FORCE FLAGSHIP, Eniwetok Atoll, Feb. 19. Delayed. — Battleships all day today fired against main objectives from destroyer range while dive-bombers diver virtually almost to three tops height to lay their bombs on specific Japanese targets.

Marine scouts under Capt. James Jones of Joplin, Mo., the same scouts who captured Apamama in the Gilberts, captured 10 islands surrounding Engebi today, thus preventing a Japanese escape when the full fire of battleships, cruisers, destroyers and carrier aircraft was loosed against them.

While the battleships concentrated on Engebi, cruisers and destroyers and more dive-bombers blased our quarry all over Eniwetok Atoll and did not draw the slightest answering fire. Hellcat Fighters ranged around the Atoll in a flying circus, strafing and destroying beached landing boats and eliminating the possibility the Japanese might shift forces from island to island.

The full fury of naval and air assault was achieved this morning. When the transports reached prescribed areas the battleships moved in almost to the reef.

The signal bridge of this flagship vibrated from the concussion of the big guns' rapid fire salvoes. Puffs of black and greenish smoke went skyward from the island, flecked with flying palm fronds.

Destroyers and cruisers meanwhile were blasting the flanking islands which are strong in two directions from Engebi like pancakes on a griddle—a very hot griddle.

Tomb of Poet Virgil Still Haven of Peace In War-Torn Naples

NAPLES, Italy, Feb. 21 (AP)—Here there is one spot, a place of peace and haunting beauty, the war has not touched—the little garden surrounding the tomb of the poet Virgil.

It is a triangular tract bounded by a railway line, a highway leading to a tunnel under a mountain, and the mountain itself.

"Hardly anybody comes here now," said the custodian, whose name is Testa, and who has watched over the tomb for 24 years.

A path leads to a big tablet carved with lines from Virgil and in a little niche beside it is a marble bust of the poet presented in 1930 by American Latin students.

"The tomb itself is on a ledge on the sea side of the mountain and looks out on the Bay of Naples. It is circular, of ancient Roman stone and brick construction, and is covered with vines and moss. In it is what is left of a marble sarcophagus. A bronze statue was buried in the garden by Signor Testa who said he was afraid the Germans would take it.

Stories You Can Read for Yourself

For Children

Pictures to Color, Poems, Contest

A Monday Page

The Two Chocolates

By Carolyn Haywood

Author of "B Is for Betsy," "Primrose Day," etc. Illustrated by the Author

On Penny's sixth birthday, his Aunt Mildred sent him a toy animal. It was a dark brown bear. As soon as Penny lifted him out of the box, he decided to name him Chocolate. Chocolate had big round ears that stood out on each side of his head and a hard brown nose that looked like an acorn.

When Patsy saw Chocolate, she thought he was the loveliest thing she had ever seen. She came over to Penny's house every evening, before she went to bed, just to give Chocolate a great big hug.

Finally Penny's mother wrote to Aunt Mildred and asked her if she could get another Chocolate.

After several days, the big box arrived. Penny and Patsy were playing in Penny's room when Penny's mother carried it in. "What's in the box, Mother?" asked Penny.

"It's a package for Patsy," said Mother.

"It is?" cried Patsy.

Penny's mother put the box on a chair. "Here, Patsy," she said, "you open it."

Patsy's eyes were round with wonder as she untied the package.

"Oh, I know what it is! I know what it is!" cried Penny, hopping up and down on one foot.

"Now, Penny, don't tell," said Mother.

Penny's eyes were dancing in his head because Mother had told him about the bear for Patsy.

When Patsy looked into the box and saw the brown bear, she could hardly believe her eyes.

"Oh!" she gasped, as she lifted him out of the tissue paper. "Another Chocolate!"

Then she hugged him very tight and looked up at Penny's mother. "A Chocolate for me?" she asked.

"Yes, Patsy. Your very own Chocolate," said Penny's mother.

"May I take him home with me?" asked Patsy.

"Of course," said Penny's mother. "He has come to live with you."

"Oh, thank you," whispered Patsy. "I'll take him home right now and show him to Mommy."

Halloween Plans

When Halloween drew near, Penny and Patsy were invited to a Halloween party at Tommy Robbins' house. The children had never been to a Halloween party before, and they could hardly wait for the day to come.

"I know what I'm going to wear to the Halloween party," said Patsy, one morning, on the way to school.

"So do I," said Penny. "But I'm not going to tell."

"I'm not going to tell, either," said Patsy. "It's a secret. You'll be surprised, all right."

"Well, you'll be surprised, too," said Penny.

One day, when Penny was playing with Patsy, Patsy sent him up to her room to get a game. Penny looked all around but he couldn't find it.

"Patsy!" he called down the stairs, "I can't find it."

"Look on the floor of the closet," Patsy called back.

Penny opened the closet door. There on the floor lay the game. He stooped down to pick it up. As he did so something fell and hit him right on the head. To Penny's surprise, it was a gold crown. Penny picked it up. Then he stretched up on his tiptoes and hung the crown on a hook. Looking up, he spied a fluffy white dress with bright red hearts sewed all over it.

Penny picked up the game and closed the door. He chuckled to himself. He had seen Patsy's Halloween costume. He decided not to say anything about it. After all, he hadn't been snooping. Patsy had told him to look in the closet. And the crown had hit him right on the head.

The Halloween party was to be Friday evening. When the day arrived, Penny and Patsy ran all the way home from school.

"Mommy says I may put on my costume and come over to your house this afternoon," said Patsy.

"That's great! I'll put mine on too," said Penny. "Oh, boy! Will you be surprised!"

"You'll be surprised, too," said Patsy.

Penny ran into the house and upstairs, shouting, "Mummy! I'm home, Mummy!"

Mother was in Penny's room, putting the last stitch in his Halloween costume.

"May I put it on, now?" asked Penny. "Patsy's going to put hers on. Then she's coming right over. Won't Patsy be surprised when she sees me?"

"Maybe you will be surprised when you see Patsy," said Mother.

"That's what Patsy thinks," replied Penny. "But I know what Patsy is going to wear. She's going to be the Queen of Hearts."

"Is that so?" said Mother.

"Yep-er. I saw her dress hanging in her closet. And, she's going to wear a gold crown," said Penny. "Do you know how I know she's going to wear a gold crown, Mother?"

"How do you know?" asked Mother.

"'Cause it fell off the hook and hit me on the head."

"And what were you doing in Patsy's closet?" asked Mummy.

"Oh, I wasn't snooping, Mother. Patsy sent me to the closet to get a game," replied Penny.

Surprise for Two

"I see," said Mother. "So Patsy is going to be the Queen of Hearts!"

"Yep!" said Penny. "Patsy's going to be the Queen of Hearts. 'Course I'm going to make believe that I'm surprised. Look, Mummy. I'll look like this, when I open the door."

Penny threw up his hands and opened his eyes very wide. "Do I look surprised, Mummy?" he asked. "Do I look very surprised?"

"Oh, my yes!" replied Mother. "You look very much surprised."

After he had his bath, he put on his costume. Mother held it for him. First he put one leg in, then the other leg. Then he poked his arms through the sleeves. Mother helped him to put his head into the right place. Now, he could see out of the holes of the eyes. Finally Mother pulled the zipper up the back and Penny was dressed in his Halloween costume.

Penny ran to look at himself, in the long mirror. He let out a whoop. There in the mirror, looking back at him, was the perfect image of Chocolate. There was the furry brown body, the big round ears and the hard nose, that now looked like a great big acorn.

Penny danced up and down with glee. "Why, I look just like Chocolate!" he cried. "I look 'xactly like Chocolate! Oh, just wait until Patsy sees me!"

Just then, the door-bell rang. "There's Patsy now!" cried Penny. "I'll go down and let her in. She's gonna be surprised all right!"

Penny ran down the stairs. He swung open the front door. Then he almost fell over backwards. What he saw made him gasp. For a moment, he thought perhaps he was back in the bedroom looking in the big mirror; for there stood another Chocolate, exactly like himself.

Then Penny put out his hand and touched the brown bear. "Who are you?" he gasped.

"Uhuh—I'm Patsy!" came from the bear. "Why, why, I didn't know that you were going to be Chocolate, too."

"I thought you were going to be the Queen of Hearts," said Penny. "I saw the dress in your closet. And a gold crown, too."

A Big Joke

"Oh!" replied Patsy, "that's Mummy's dress. She's going to a party, too. It's tomorrow night."

"Mother!" shouted Penny, as the two bears climbed the stairs, "Look at Patsy. She's dressed like Chocolate, too."

When the two bears came into the room, Penny's mother laughed and laughed. She laughed until the tears ran down her cheeks. "Why, I can't tell you apart," she said.

"Mother, did you know that Patsy was going to be Chocolate?" asked Penny.

"Yes, I did," replied Mother. "Patsy's mother and I thought it would be such fun for you to surprise each other. We made your costumes together, so that they would be exactly alike."

Just then, Patsy's mother came in. When she saw the two bears she laughed just as hard as Penny's mother had laughed.

Penny and Patsy were both feeling a little bit disappointed because each one had thought that he would be the only Chocolate at the party.

"Why, I can't tell which is which," laughed Patsy's mother. "Even their voices sound exactly alike, inside of those heads."

"You will have a wonderful time at the party," said Penny's mother. "Everyone will get you mixed up. Think what fun it will be to fool them."

This made the children feel much better. They began running in and out of the room to see if their mothers could tell them apart.

Then they went down stairs to the kitchen. There they had a merry time, fooling Minnie.

When it was time to go to the party, Patsy said: "I'm glad now that we are both dressed like Chocolate. We're going to have fun, fooling everybody at the party."

"We're going to fool 'em, all right," said Penny. "We're going to fool everybody."

"It's a big joke, isn't it?" said Patsy.

"Yes," chuckled Penny, "I think it's the biggest joke that ever was!"

(Don't miss the story of the party next Monday!)

Puzzle Corner

Missing Word Verses

In the circus verse below, you will find four blanks to be filled in with four different words. Can you do this, using only the word steam, in the second line, rearranging the five letters for each word?

Oh, the circus! the circus!
Steam calliope and band.
The zebras that are perfect . . . . .
The . . . . . of tigers and
The man that . . . . . the elephants,
I marvel at his feats,
And at the man who dares to feed
the lions chunks of . . . . .

Writer's Puzzle

Six objects usually to be found in a writer's room are hidden in the following sentences:

1. When the light fades keep the fire burning.
2. You will find the treasure when you open the chest.
3. The driver thinks it best to turn back.
4. Some of the children swam and some paddled.
5. They saw that someone was tampering with the lock.
6. The congregation found the church airy and clean.

Riddle-me-Ree

My first two letters mean "within,"
My second two "not any."
My last four name a little coin
We often call a "penny."
When this entire word you have built,
It means "entirely free from guilt."

(Watch for the answers on this page next Monday)

The Runaway Cuckoo Clock

A Chimney Farm Story

Told by Henry Beston

A jum-jum from the forest was once caught in a trap, baited with a particularly interesting picture book, and taken to live in a house. Although the people there made much of him and fed him with all the things jum-jums like best, and made him a warm bed of down and cotton batting, he would have been very unhappy if it had not been for the cuckoo clock which hung on the dining room wall.

Every second of the day the clock ticked in a kindly way for him, and every half hour the little wooden cuckoo opened its door, poked out its head and exclaimed "cuckoo!" sometimes once and sometimes a number of times. The jum-jum adored the cuckoo. He decided to run away to the forest but could not bear to go unless the cuckoo clock would come with him.

"Alas!" said the cuckoo when the plan was told him. "But who would wind me up? I must be wound up every day, or I couldn't run."

So the jum-jum ran away to the forest to consult his best friend, the monkey.

"You have hands," he told the monkey. "You could carry the cuckoo clock, and you could wind it up every day."

Monkey Wisdom

"The carrying part is easy," said the monkey. "But I don't like to do anything every day except eat a lot and sleep a little."

The jum-jum looked sad.

But then he had an idea.

"Suppose I found you twelve Kaloopa nuts every day?" he asked. "They are very good, and I am very good at finding them."

The monkey thought twelve Kaloopa nuts would make quite a difference.

So that night the monkey helped the jum-jum in through an open window and they carried away the cuckoo clock—who, of course, wanted to go—and fastened it at a good height on the tree which stood in the exact center of the forest. This was the king of the trees, the tallest and most beautiful of all. Its branches were so thick that they were like a roof, and its trunk was so straight it was like a pillar. No other tree dared crowd near to the king of the trees. They all stood about in a circle, so close together that no man had ever made his way through their interlocked branches.

King of Trees

The monkey and the jum-jum, however, knew of a very small path close to the ground, closed by swinging branches which might be pushed aside, for the king of the trees liked to be visited by small harmless animals. He took an immediate liking to the cuckoo clock and said they might leave it with him for as long as they liked, and every day the jum-jum brought twelve Kaloopa nuts, and every day when the cuckoo shouted twelve times the monkey came, wound up the clock and took his nuts.

Of course, some day the cuckoo clock may wish to go back to its place on the dining room wall, and if that day ever does come it can go. But the last I heard, it was still hanging high up on the trunk of the king of trees in the very middle and center of the forest.

Frosted Panes

The cold drew silver fronds and ferns
On every windowpane;
The moon came by and with her hand
Outlined them each again.

Then she went off, the sun arose
And with a fiery touch
Gilded each frond, then wiped it out
As nothing very much.

ELIZABETH COATSWORTH

"Winter Fun," by Ellen Davies Baber, 10, Bethlehem, Pa.

More About Jack Horner's Party

My Ice Skating Rink

Daddy started my ice rink for me one Saturday morning. I didn't know that he was fixing an ice rink. It was freezing weather, and Daddy put water on the back yard. He let it freeze and in half an hour he would do this again and again. He did this all day.

Monday after school I bought some ice skates. Four or five girls came with their skates and skated with me. Soon a boy came, but he couldn't skate very well. We skated until 8 o'clock.

When it snows we have to shovel the snow off.

I want other boys and girls to have fun with a back-yard skating rink too! One night when the ice was best, Mother made hot chocolate and gave us some with a cooky each. I had a lot of fun with my ice rink.

Grace Moore, 8
Arlington, Virginia.

Skit Was an Artist

Once upon a time there was a little fairy named Skit. She wore a dress or rose petals and shoes of dew drops. She was a friend of Autumn, who wore a dress of leaves.

Skit wanted to help Autumn paint all of the leaves, but Autumn said she always did everything wrong. Skit looked so sad that Autumn changed her mind.

They started off through the forest. Skit said, "Here is a leaf; may I paint it?"

All right," replied Autumn. "And I shall paint the one over there."

Skit forgot to ask Autumn for a brush, but she wanted to make the leaf pretty so she stuck her finger into the paint—then a splash of this and a splash of that. Soon Skit was done, and called to Autumn,

"Jack Horner's Dime Bank," by June Eleanor Reeves, 12, Tacoma, Wash.

Autumn exclaimed, "That's the prettiest leaf you've ever done!"

Gloria Roysum, 10,
Reno, Nevada.

The following girls and boys also sent in good papers: Patsy Deaton, 8, Reno, Nevada; Donald Lee Mahoney, 8, Argos, Indiana; Lida Litvin, 8, Revere, Mass.; Anne Ruderman, 9, Brooklyn, New York; Joy Thompson, 10, Reno, Nevada; Robin Eager, 10, Kew Gardens, Long Island, N. Y.; Margot Lounway, 11, Darien, Conn.

We also received very nice pictures from the following boys and girls: Gay Renee Cruschow, 5, Raleigh, N. C.; Angelyn Greene, 6, Tyngsboro, Mass.; Bruce S. Ashford, 7, Arlington, Calif.; Sally Mae Sixta, 7, Orange, Calif.; Linda Marlowe, 7, Bedford, N. Y.; Margaret Holden, 8, Toronto, Canada; Marilyn Klufton, 8, Reno, Nevada; Sally Higginbottom, 8, Reno, Nev.; Mary Ann Reeves, 8, Tacoma, Wash.; Phyllis Fitz, 8, Reno, Nev.; Alfred Everest, 8, St. Johnsville, N. Y.; Chapman Morgan, 9, Baton Rouge, La.; Lois Ann DeRuchia, Reno, Nev.; Gloria Roysum, 10, Reno, Nev.; Joy Thompson, 10, Reno, Nev., and Jennie L. Shirton, 10, Reno, Nevada.

Hidden Animals Alphabet

Be sure to watch for more of the Hidden Animals next Monday. We did not have space for them today.

"Swan Boat," by Judy Vogel, 6, Newton Highlands, Mass., and "Pamela and Mary," by Anthea Bean, 6, Cape Town, South Africa.

Survey Spotlights New York As Greatest Industrial Center

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 21—Metropolitan New York, assumed by nearly everyone to be a center of white-collar workers, with every other man or woman an executive, is really the nation's greatest industrial center, according to the Regional Plan Association.

Basing its findings on a 14-month investigation into the economic status and the occupations of persons who lived within a 50-mile radius of Times Square, the Association exploded the popular fallacy that New York is a city living in gentility off the productivity of the provinces.

Quite the contrary, says the Association, and cites the following in support of its findings:

The New York metropolitan region, to the amazement of persons who never studied its actual make-up, produces half again as great a volume of manufactured goods as its nearest rival, the Chicago metropolitan area, more than twice the volume turned out by the busy Detroit area, and four times the output of Pittsburgh.

It is not a one-industry town either—the Association finds that the New York metropolitan area has a greater diversification of manufacturing than any other urban area in the United States. About 300 types of activities have been analyzed in the Regional Plan Association's studies, of which this is the first report.

The studies were initiated by the Association in December, 1942, to determine the employment goals toward which the region must work to maintain its place in the postwar economic world and to carry out the general purpose of the Association's announced purpose to accelerate regional planning here.

These studies disclosed that industrial employment in this region, which had a prewar population of approximately 12,500,000 persons, of whom 4,745,000 were employed workers, has had a greater growth since war production than have Chicago, Philadelphia, or Detroit, its leading rivals.

"Neither the New York metropolitan region of 22 counties in three states surrounding the Port—New York, Connecticut, and New Jersey—nor even the city proper deserves the reputation that the latter, at least, has been given," the report declares.

It admitted that finance, wholesale trade, port activities, administrative offices and even the "Great White Way" contribute something to the city's economy and reputation, but all of them lumped together, it said, just match the one activity that so seldom is associated with the city—manufacturing.

In determining the factors that promote a city's growth, the Association found that every city supports itself by the services it performs for persons who live elsewhere, but in turn, it must support the efforts of those producing goods for the rest of the country.

For example, of this region's total population there are approximately 3,245,000 workers engaged in the retail trades, the building trades, professions, local transportation, utilities, etc., whose service, or nonbasic activities, are for the other third of the population working, actually, for persons outside the region.

A breakdown of the occupations of those 1,500,000 who are thus supporting the whole region discloses that 900,000, or 60 per cent, were employed in about 35,000 manufacturing plants; 190,000 in wholesale trade; 220,000 in banking, finance, and administrative offices; 150,000 in hotels and entertainment enterprises.

Mother's Day to Be Observed This Year By Helping Those Hit by War Tragedies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 21—Mother's Day will be observed this year "the Golden Rule Way" by extending help to mothers throughout the world who have had to endure homelessness and other hardships because of war tragedies, according to an announcement from the Golden Rule Foundation, which annually selects a top-ranking mother, chosen for high individual and social qualities.

Nominations for the American with a view to asking the Senate to authorize an investigation. Mother of 1944 will be accepted by the Golden Rule American Mothers' Committee until April 1. The Committee, which held an executive session today to make preliminary arrangements, said nominations were welcome and may be sent to the Foundation offices at No. 60 East Forty-second Street, New York City.

Nearly all names thus far received are those of mothers with several children in the armed services, Mrs. Harold Vincent Milligan, Chairman of the National Committee, said.

The four requirements are:

1. She must be a successful mother, as evidenced by the character and achievements of her individual children.
2. She must embody those traits most highly regarded in mothers: courage, moral strength, patience, affection, kindness, understanding, and homemaking ability.
3. She must have a sense of social and world relationships and must have been active for her own community betterment or in some other service for public benefit.
4. She should be equipped to make friends readily and to meet people easily in connection with her duties as the American Mother.

Shirttail Creeps Give Solon 'Creeps'

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (AP)—The creeping shirttails of Senator Burnet R. Maybank (D) of South Carolina may lead to a congressional inquiry into Government regulation of the textile manufacturing industry.

For a long time, Senator Maybank said, he has thought wartime restrictions on cotton-goods manufacture could be relaxed in view of a growing cotton surplus. Then, several weeks ago, he bought a dozen new shirts.

"The tails are so short," he complained, "you never know whether they're going to be in or out; if you don't keep poking them in, they're usually out."

Such "senseless" regulations as those trimming the length of shirttails should be rescinded, Senator Maybank said, because commercial cotton demand had fallen off 500,000 bales this year, compared with a year ago, with a resulting surplus in the warehouses.

He said he was assembling data

Brotherhood Week Program to Begin

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 21—The eleventh annual observance of Brotherhood Week, which has as one objective to further year-round education for understanding and co-operation among American religious groups to help a just and lasting peace, began Feb. 20 and continue until Feb. 26 under the auspices of the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

With the indorsement of President Roosevelt, Governor Dewey of New York, and other leaders, the observance will be marked by special citations to radio programs "for noteworthy contribution to good will" and by the granting of honorary degrees from Columbia University to three clergymen who have made "significant contributions to the common welfare of Americans of all creeds."

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Today's Closing Quotations on New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Stks./Divds. (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60e	23	53¼	52½	52⅝	— ⅛
Abbott Lab pf4 † 40	110	110	110	— ½	
Acme Stl 3a	•1	55¼	55¼	55¼	
Adams Exp ⅓g	13	10⅞	10¼	10⅞	
Adams-Millis ⅛ae	2	28	28	28	+ ⅛
Air Reduction 2a	3	41⅜	40⅞	41	+ ⅛
Alaska Juneau	4	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Allegheny Corp	31	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
Allegheny pf	14	25⅛	25	25⅛	— ⅛
Alleg pr pf	6	39¼	39⅛	39½	—1
Alleg Lud Stl .2g	4	26	25¾	26	
Allen Indust ⅓g	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
Al Chem & Dye 6	1	146½	146½	146½	+ ½
Allied Mills 2g	5	31¼	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
Allied Strs 1	6	15⅞	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg ⅛ae	4	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	
Alpha P Cem ⅛ae	1	18¼	18¼	18⅛	— ⅛
Amal Leath pf 2k	1	33½	33½	33½	— ½
Amerada Pet ⅗ae	4	84	83½	84	+ ¼
AmAgChDel 1.20a	5	30	30	30	
Am Airlines 1½g	7	60¼	60	60	+ ¼
Am Bank N .20e	1	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
Am Bank N of S † 10	63½	63½	63½	+ ½	
Am Bosch (1⅛e)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	
Am BrakeS 1.80g	2	42¼	42	42¼	+ ⅛
Am Cable & Rad	9	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
Am Can 3	4	83¼	82¾	82¾	— ½
Am Can pf 7 † 80	175½	174½	175	—1¼	
Am Car & Fdy 4g	3	35⅝	35½	35⅝	+ ⅛
Am Ch & Cable ½e	4	23½	23⅜	23½	+ ⅛
Am Chicle 4a † 30	108⅞	108½	108½	— ½	
Am Crystal Sug 1	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
Am Cyn S pf 6 † 60	102½	102½	102½		
Am Distill	58	110	108¼	109	—1
§ Am Distill stpd	6	49	47	47	—2¼
Am Export L 2	2	25¼	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
Am&FPS6pf 13⅛k	1	70½	70½	70½	—1½
Am&FPS7pf 13⅛k	2	81½	81½	81½	
Am&FP 2pf	19	19½	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
Am-Hawaii SS 3	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	+ ⅛
Am Hide & Leath	9	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	
AmHomePd 2.40a	2	66¾	66⅝	66¾	
Am Ice	5	51½	50⅜	51½	+ ¼
Am Ice pf 1¾e	1	65½	65½	65½	+ ½
Am Interna 1½g	7	77⅜	73¾	73¾	— ⅜
Am Inv 1stpf2½ †	10	46	46	46	
Am Locom 1.2g	17	16⅜	16	16	— ⅛
Am Locom pf 7	3	84	83½	83½	— ½
Am M&Fdy .80	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
Am Metal (1⅛e)	3	20⅜	20¼	20⅜	+ ⅛
AmNewsCo 1.80 †	40	32⅞	32½	32½	— ⅜
Am Pow & Lt	19	21½	21½	21½	
Am P&L $5 pf	4	40¼	40	40⅛	— ⅛
Am P&L $6 pf	7	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	— ⅛
Am Rad&StS .10e	22	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
Am R Mill .20e	4	13¾	13¾	13¾	
AmRoilMpf 4½g †	230	68	67⅝	67⅞	
Am Safety Raz 1g	5	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
Am Seating ½g	4	13¾	13½	13¾	+ ⅛
Am Sh Bldg 1e †	20	30	30	30	
Am Smelt & R 2	8	37⅛	36¾	36¾	— ½
Am Smelt&Ref7 †	50	150½	150¼	150½	+ ¼
Am Stl Fdrs 2	2	26½	26¼	26½	+ ⅛
Am Stores ½e	•1	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	+ ⅛
Am Sugar pf 7	2	116	116	116	
Am Tel & Tel 9	31	158	157⅞	157⅞	
Am Tobacco 3a	1	59¼	59¼	59¼	— ½
Am Tob B 3a	4	61¾	61	61	— ½
Am Tob pf 6 †	80	146	146	146	
Am Type Fdrs ½g	5	10½	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
Am Viscose ½e	4	42¾	42⅝	42¾	— ⅛
Am Viscose pf 5	1	119½	119½	119½	+ ½
Am Wat Wks	14	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
Am Woolen	1	7	7	7	— ⅛
Am Woolpf 2k	5	74¼	74⅛	74⅛	— ⅛
Am Zinc L & S	5	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
AnacondaCop2½g	64	25¼	25	25⅛	
Armour & Co	21	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
Armour&Co pref3k	5	82½	82	82½	
Armour & Co of 1 †	10	102	102	102	+1½
Artloom Corp .10e	2	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
Artloom Co pf 7 †	10	107	107	107	
Assd D Gds ¼ae	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	
Assd DGd 1pf 6 †	60	95	95	95	
Atch T&SF 1½e	14	62⅜	62	62	— ¼
Atch T&S F pf 5	2	89¾	79½	89½	— ½
Atl Coast Line 3a	11	55½	54⅝	55	
Atl Refining (¾ae)	16	27¾	27⅜	27⅜	+ ⅛
Atl Ref pf 4 †	50	108½	108½	108½	+ ⅞
Atlas Corp (1⅛e)	14	12⅛	12	12⅛	
Atlas Powd ¾ae †	20	57	57	57	— ¼
Atlas Tack 1.15g	4	16½	16	16½	+ ⅞
Aviation Co .20e	42	4	3¾	3⅞	
Bald Loco ctf1½g	9	19⅝	19½	19½	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio	15	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	13	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— ½
Bangor & Ar	1	10½	10½	10½	
Bang&A pf 3¾k †	50	64½	64½	64½	+ ¼
Barber Asph	4	23¼	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
Barker pf 2¾k †	10	44¾	44¾	44¾	
Barnsdall Oil .60	5	17	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
Bath Iron Wks 2e	16	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
Bavuk Cigars 1⅓a	2	26⅞	26½	26⅞	+ ⅜
Beech Airc 1g	3	10	10	10	
Bell Airc 1a	7	13½	13⅜	13½	+ ⅛
Bendix Aviat 3	8	34⅞	34⅛	34⅞	+ ⅛
Benef In Ln 1.35g	4	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅛
Best & Co 1.60a	1	36	36	36	
Best Foods ½e	3	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
Beth Steel (1¼e)	12	59	58⅜	59	
Beth Steel pf 7	1	118¼	118¼	118¼	— ¼
Bigelow-Sanf ⅓e	1	37½	37½	37½	
Blaw & Decker 1.60	2	18	17⅞	18	
Blaw-Knox .60a	4	8⅜	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
Boeing Airplane2o	12	15¼	15	15¼	+ ⅛
Bohn Al&Brass ⅓ae	2	46¼	45¾	45¾	— ⅞
Bon Ami A 4 †	10	91½	91½	91½	
Bon Ami B 2½ †	30	49¾	49¾	49¾	— ⅛
Bond Strs 2	7	35	35	35	
Borden Co .40 e	3	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝	— ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	1	36	36	36	+ ¼
Boston & Maine	4	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
Braniff Airw .60	23	15	14¾	15	+ ¼
Brewing Cp Am 2	1	45¾	45¾	45¾	— ¼
Bridgeport Br 1	1	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	+ ⅛
Briggs Mfg 2	21	29	28⅝	29	+ ⅛
Bristol-Myers 1.40	1	43¾	43¼	43½	
Bklyn Un Gas ½g	52	17¼	16¼	17⅛	+ ⅞
Bucyrus-Erie .60e	16	8⅞	8½	8⅞	+ ⅛
Bucy-Erie pf 7 †	10	118	118	118	
Budd	2	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
Budd Mfg55pf5 †	20	56¼	56¼	56¼	+ ⅛
Budd Wheel ½g	6	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
Buffalo Forge 45e	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
Bulova Watch 2	1	32	32	32	—1¼
Burl Mills (.40e)	7	28½	28¼	28½	+ ⅛
Butler Bros (.15e)	3	9¼	9¼	9¼	
Butler Br pf 1¾g	1	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	
Byr-Add Ma .20e	24	12¼	12⅛	12¾	+ ⅛
Bush Term .20g	2	41½	41½	41½	
Byers A M Co	3	14	13⅝	14	
Calif Pack 1½g	1	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	
Calif P pf 2½g †	10	54	54	54	
Callahan Z-Lead	5	½	¾	¾	— ⅛
Calumet Hec .85g	4	24	23¾	23¾	— ⅜
Can Dry Ale ¼ag	4	24	23¾	23¾	— ⅜
Canad Pacific ⅓ae	34	10⅜	10⅛	10¼	
Caro C&O 5	100	100¼	99¾	100¼	+ ¼
Carpenter Stl ½ae	4	30½	30⅜	30½	+ ⅛
Case (JI) Co	2	35½	25¼	25¼	— ⅜
Caterpil Tractor 2	3	46¾	46⅝	46⅝	+ ⅛
Celanese Cp 1.20e	21	27¼	26½	26½	—1½
Celanese 7 pf †	20	120	120	120	+ ½
Celanese pr pf 7 †	20	120	120	120	+ ½
Celotex Corp ½g	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
Cent Aguirre 1⅓g	5	19⅜	19½	19⅜	
Cent Foundry	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
Cent R R N J	41	12	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
Cerro de Pas ¾ae	14	32⅜	32	32⅜	+ ⅛
Certain-teed Prod	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ¼
Cert-teed 6 pf †	20	61	61	61	
Chain Belt ¼ae	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
Champ Pap & F 3	1	26	26	26	
Champ P&F pf 6 †	40	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	
Chas & Ohio 3	6	47⅜	47⅛	47⅜	+ ¼
Chi&E Ill 1½g	2	7⅜	7½	7½	— ⅛
Chi&E Ill A2.50g	4	15⅞	15½	15⅝	
Chi Grt West	2	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Chi Grt W pf 5ak	5	23⅜	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅜
Chi Mail Or .15e	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool 2	3	17¼	17	17¼	+ ¼
Chickasha Cot O 1	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ⅜
Childs Co	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
Chrysler Corp 3	9	80	79¾	79¾	— ¼
City I&F 1.20	1	15¾	15⅜	15⅜	
City I&F pf6¼g †	60	105	104½	105	
City Invest †	90	60	60	60	
City Stores	20	7¼	7	7¼	+ ½
Clark Equip 3g	2	36	36	36	
Clev G B pf 5 †	30	108	108	108	
ClimaxMolyb1.20a	9	34¾	34½	34¾	+ ⅜
Cluett Peabody 2	5	26⅜	26¼	26¼	+ ⅛
Cluett Pea pf 7 †	10	145	145	145	
Coca-Cola 3a	2	112¼	112	112	
Coca-Cola A 3 †	30	66	66	66	—1
Colgate-P-P ⅓a	10	24¼	24⅛	24¼	+ ⅛
Col-P-P pf 4¼ †	70	105½	105	105¾	—1⅛
Collins & Aik ¼ae	1	26¼	26¼	26¾	
Col & South	5	15	15	15	
Col & South 1pf †	3	17	16¾	16	— ⅛
Colum B cast4.40e	9	27⅞	27½	27⅞	+ ⅛
Colum B cast8.40e	4	27¼	27½	27¾	+ ¼
Colum G&E .10g	57	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
Col G & E 6 pf 6	3	79	78½	79	+ ½
Col G&E 5pf 5 †	1	71¾	71¾	71¾	+ ¼
Comi Credit 3	2	39½	39½	39½	
Comi Invest Tr 3	18	41¼	40⅞	41	+ ¼
Comi Solv .60g	8	15⅛	15	15	
Com'wlth&South	58	½	⅜	½	
Com & So pf 4½g	24	84	83½	84	+ ⅛
Com Ed 1.40	13	25¾	25½	25⅝	— ⅛
Consoleum-Nairn1	2	23⅛	23	23	— ⅛
Consol Cigar 2g	1	23	23	23	
Cons Copper .20g	6	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Cons Edison 1.60	28	21½	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
Cons Edis pf 5	4	104⅜	104⅛	104⅜	+ ⅛
Cons. Film Ind	1	7⅛	3¼	3⅛	
Cons Laundries .60	2	9½	9½	9½	
Cons Nat Gas	21	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	+ ⅛
Consol'n Coal	13	17⅞	17½	17½	+ ⅛
Consol Coal pf 2½ †	1	48½	48½	48½	+ ⅛
Cons Laundries 1.20a	5	30	30	30	
Cons Rail Corp	9	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	— ⅛
Cons Vultee ⅓ae	12	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
Container Co ¼ae	4	20⅜	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
Cont Bak ⅓ae	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
Cont Can 1.ae	1	24⅜	24¼	24⅛	
ContinnPf pf4½ †	1	104¼	104¼	104¼	— ¼
Cont Ins 1.60a	1	46	45	45	
Cont Motors .15e	32	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
Cont Oil Del .30e	6	31¾	31½	31¾	+ ⅛
Copper Bess 1½g	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
Copper Bess pf3 †	1	39½	39½	39½	— ⅛
CopperweldSt .80	3	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
Corn Exch 2.40 †	90	46⅞	46½	46½	— ⅜
Corn Prod 2.60	4	56¾	56⅜	56¾	+ ⅛
Cornell-D E .20e	2	17¾	17½	17½	— ⅛
Crucible Stl 5	1	75½	75½	75½	
Cuba R R pf	•160	23½	22¾	23½	— ⅛
Cuban-A Sug .40g	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	
Cudahy Packing	7	26⅜	26¼	26⅜	+ ⅛
Curtis Publishing	80	6¼	6	6	+ ⅛
Curtis Pub pf5g †	20	112½	112½	112½	—1
Curtis Pub pr pf 3	4	44	44	44	+ ½
Curtiss-Wright¾g	15	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
Curtiss-Wr A 2	3	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
Davega Strs ½g	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ¼
Davison Chem 1g	3	14	13⅞	14	
Decca Records 1a	6	24½	24	24½	+ ½
Deere & Co 2g	11	38¾	38¼	38¼	— ¼
Del & Hudson	8	22¼	22	22	— ⅜
Del Lack&West	12	8¾	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
Detroit Ed .30e	4	18⅞	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
Diam Matchpf1½	1	39¾	39¾	39¾	
Diam T Mot 1¾ag	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
Dist Cp-Sq h2.22	6	29¼	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
Dist Corp-S pf 5	1	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	
Dixie Cup 1½g	2	16¾	16⅝	16¾	+ ¼
Dixie C A 2½g †	10	44¾	44¾	44¾	— ⅛
Doehler D C 1⅞ag	1	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	+ ⅛
Dome Mines h1.60	2	22½	22½	22½	— ¼
Douglas Airc 5g	9	53¾	52⅞	53¾	+1½
Dow Chem 3	5	121	121	121	
Dow Chem pf 4	1	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	+ ⅛
Dresser Mfg 2g	2	30¾	30⅜	30⅜	
Dunhill Int	11	11⅜	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
Duplan Corp .80g	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	
duPont de N41¼g	5	139¼	139	139	+ ¼
duPont pf 4½g	2	125⅞	125¼	125¼	— ¾
Eagle P Ld .60g	3	11	11	11	
Eastern Air L	37	38¼	37½	38¼	+ ⅞
Eastman Kodak 5	1	161	161	161	
Eaton Mfg 3	1	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	+ ⅛
EdisBrosStrs .80a	1	18	18	18	
Ed&Mus Ind .08e	2	3¾	3¼	3¼	
Electric Boat ⅓ae	5	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
El Power & Lt	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	1	67	7	87	+ ¼
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	7	92	90	92	+1
El Storage Bat 2	2	42½	42⅛	42½	+ ¼
El Paso N G 2.40	5	29¼	29¼	29¼	— ¼
Endic Johnpf 4 †	80	104½	104½	104½	+ ¼
Eng Pub Service	48	12⅛	11⅞	12	— ⅛
Eng P S $5 pf5 †	150	94¾	94¼	94½	+ ½
EPS$5½pf5½ †	160	96½	96½	96½	— ½
Eng P S $6pf6 †	30	98⅜	83⅜	83⅜	— ⅛
Erie RR 1g	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
Erie RR ct 1g	46	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
Erie RR pf A 5	3	54¼	54	54⅛	+ ⅛
Eureka V Cl ⅓ae	3	7⅛	7	7	
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	+ ⅛
Evans Products	4	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
Exchange Buff .15e	1	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
FairbanksMorse1a	1	35	35	35	+ ⅜
Fajardo Sugar 2	3	22¼	22⅛	22¼	
Farns Tel&Rad 1g	3	12⅞	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
Fed L&T pf 6 †	80	100	100	100	+ ½
Fed MotTruck .40	18	6¼	6	6	
Federat D Strs ⅜ae	1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅜
Fid P F Ins 1.60a	2	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜	— ⅛
Firestone T&R ⅜ae	1	39⅞	39¾	39¾	+ ⅛
Firest T&R pf 6	1	105½	105½	105½	
FirstNatStrs 2½g	1	38½	38½	38½	
Flintkote .90g	2	20	20	20	
Florence Stove 2	1	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅛
Follansbee Stl	2	7⅝	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
FollansbeeStlpf †	10	50¾	50¾	50¾	— ¼
Food Mach 1¾g	1	55	55	55	
Foster Wheeler	8	18⅜	18	18¼	
Francisco Sugar	1	14	14	14	
Frank Simon pf †	10	84	84	84	+5
Freeport Sulph 2	2	32¼	32¼	32¼	
Fruehauf Tra .40e	1	31	31	31	+ ⅛
Fruehauf T pf5	•30	108½	108	108	
Gair Robert .30g	3	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
Gamewell Co¼ae †	140	26¾	26¼	26¼	+ ⅛
Gar Wood Ind .40	4	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Am Inv 1g	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
Gen Am Trans ⅝ae	3	46	46	46	+ ⅛
Gen Baking .15e	13	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Gen Baking pf8 †	10	146	146	146	— ½
Gen Bronze .60g	7	9½	9⅜	9½	— ⅛
Gen Cable	2	5	5	5	
Gen Cab pf 13¾k †	70	90	90	90	+ ¼
Gen Cigar pf 7 †	20	144	144	144	+1
Gen Elec 1.40	38	35⅜	35⅛	35⅜	— ⅛
Gen Foods 1.60	5	42¾	41¾	41¾	— ⅛
Gen Fds pf 4½ †	60	114½	114½	114½	—1½
Gen G & El A	33	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	
Gen Motors ⅜ae	21	54⅜	54	54	
Gen Motors pf 5	1	128	128	128	— ½
Gen Out Advert	2	6¼	6⅛	6¼	— ⅛
Gen Prec Eq 1	4	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅜
Gen Print Ink .40	2	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
Gen Pub Service	3	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	
Gen Ry Sig 1¾g	3	22⅜	22⅛	22⅜	
Gen Real & Util	6	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
Gen Refract 1.20	2	21	21	21	— ¼
Gen Shoe ¼ae	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	—1¼
Gen S C pf 1½k †	340	86	85⅛	86	+ ½
Gen Tel 1.60	3	24	23⅞	24	+ ⅛
Gen T&R 1g	3	20¾	20¾	20¾	
GilletteSafR .70g	8	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Gimbel Bros .15e	3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
Gimbel Bros 5pf6	1	87	87	87	
Glidden Co .30e	3	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
Gobel Adolf	22	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
Goebel Brew .20	43	3⅛	3	3	+ ⅛
Gold&Stk Tel 6 †	60	100	100	100	
Goodrich B F 2g	9	42	41⅝	2	+ ½
Goodrich B F pf 5	2	102½	102½	102½	—1
Goodyear T&R ⅛ae	16	38⅜	37⅝	38⅛	+ ⅛
GoodyearT&R pf 5	1	108¼	108¼	108¼	+ ¼
Goth Hosiery ⅓g	16	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	— ⅛
Graham-Paige Mot	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	
Granby ConM .45a	2	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	
GraniteCS .52½g	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
Grant W T 1.40	5	55¼	5	55	—1
Gt NorIrOre ct 2g	5	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
Gt NorRy pf 2g	16	30¼	29¾	30¼	+ ⅛
Gt West Sug 2	2	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ⅛
Gt W Sug pf 7 †	10	147	147	147	+1
Green H L 2a	3	44⅞	44⅜	44⅞	+ ⅞
Greyhound Corp 1	12	21¼	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
Greyhound pf .55	2	11⅜	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
GrumAirCEn 1½g	1	12	12	12	+ ⅛
Guantan Sugar	2	4	4	4	
Guantan Sug pf †	40	136	134½	134½	— ½
Gulf Mob & Ohio	6	9⅞	9⅜	9⅞	
Gulf Mob pf 5g	3	44⅛	43⅜	43⅜	— ⅞
Gulf Oil 1a	5	45⅜	45⅛	45⅛	— ⅛
Hack Water 1½g	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
Hall WF Print 1a	2	16	16	16	
HannaMA55pf5 †	20	1.7⅞	107⅞	107⅞	+1⅛
Harb-Walker 1	3	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
Hat Cp Am	1	6½	6½	6½	
Hayes Indust ⅛ae	14	7¼	7¼	7½	+ ⅛
Hayes Mfg	12	23½	23⅜	23½	— ⅛
Hazel-Atlas Gl 5 †	90	100⅛	100	100	— ⅛
Hercules Motor 1	32	6½	5⅞	6¼	+ ⅛
Hires C E 1.20a	1	21½	21½	21½	+ ½
Holly Sugar 1	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ¼
Homestake Min	4	41⅜	41½	41⅝	— ⅛
HoustonL&P 3.60	12	64	63⅜	64	+ ⅛
Houston Oil	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
Howe Sound 3	6	31	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅛
Hudson & Man	2	2	2	2	+ ⅛
Hudson & Man pf	7	9	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
Hud Bay M&S h2	9	23¼	23	23	— ¼
Hudson Mot .10e	3	9¼	9	9¼	
Hupp Motor	15	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Idaho Pow 1.60	2	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ¼
Illinois Central	40	16	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
Ill Central pf	3	26	5⅛	25⅝	— ⅜
Indpls P&L .30e	2	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	+ ⅛
Indust Rayon 2	1	39¼	39¼	39¼	
Inger-Rand 1⅓e	2	97¾	97¾	97¾	+ ⅜
Inspirat Con Cop 1	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
Intercon Rubber 1g	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
IntWakeIron .35g	6	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
IntBusMachine 6a	3	160	160	160	+1
Int Harvester 2a	14	70¼	70	70¼	— ⅛
Int Harvester pf7 †	130	170	169	169	—1
Int Hydro-Elec A	3	2¾	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
Int Minerals&C 1e	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
Int Min & Ch pf 4	1	67½	67½	67½	+ ½
Int Mining	12	5⅜	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
Int Nick Can 1.60	21	27⅛	27	27	— ⅛
Int Paper	14	14	13⅞	13⅞	
Int Pap of 5	1	68¼	68¼	68¼	+ ⅛
Int Ry Cen Am	4	8	8	8	
IntRyCenAp2½ggt	80	74	72½	74	+3
Int Shoe 1.80	52	26¼	26½	26¾	
Int Tel & Tel	54

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Postwar Group In Accord On Economy Goal

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (AP)—The National Postwar Conference declared itself for an economy of opportunity and "of plenty instead of scarcity."

Concluding a two-day session, but providing for future discussions, the representatives of 16 diverse national organizations said in a statement:

"No one group can be prosperous unless the other groups are also prosperous."

Goal—Economy of Plenty

The conference, a cross-section of American effort—labor, agriculture and business—listed these objectives:

"An economy of plenty instead of scarcity.

"An opportunity for people to have jobs and increasingly better living standards and educational advantages."

The statement added:

"These goals mean that mass unemployment, ruinous farm prices, violent ups and downs in business, monopolistic practices in any field, socialization of business and government-planned economy for the nation must be avoided.

"The desired objectives can be brought about by united cooperative action and understanding among all of the economic groups as producers and consumers. If we fail to do these things together, then the task will fall upon the Government."

Heavily stressed was the need during the transition and postwar periods for administration "through democratic and represenative processes."

This, conference spokesmen said, referred directly to consideration of the Baruch reconversion recommendations for a single work director under War Mobilization Chief Byrnes and meant that a commission representing business, labor and agriculture should guide reconstruction.

Putting jobs ahead as the end result of all other objectives, the conference said these would come from restoration of the economy "as speedily as possible to self-control."

Seek Additional Employment

"The additional employment required during the transition period will have to be found not in manufacturing alone," the statement said, "but also in all the other major fields of economic activities—including transportation, public utilities, mining, agriculture, construction, foreign and domestic trade and service activities."

The conference arranged for meetings at about two-month intervals, to consider agricultural problems, capital and credit, currency stabilization, distribution of products, financing social security, foreign trade, taxation and reconversion with its attendant contract terminations, renegotiatin, and the question of disposing of surplus plants and commodities.

Albert S. Goss, master of the National Grange, Washington, and chairman of the committee which drafted the closing statement, said the group's decisions would be transmitted to Congress through each organization rather than as a conglomerate body.

Walter D. Fuller, past president of the sponsoring National Association of Manufacturers and head of Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia, was named chairman of the future organizing committee, which included:

James Carey, C. I. O.; J. Hudson Huffard, Kiwanis; Fred I. Kent, Investment American Bankers Assn.; Paul McKee, Rotary; Edward A. O'Neal, American Farm Bureau Federation; Emerson Schmidt, U. S. Chamber of Commerce; Fred H. Sexauer, National Council of Farmer Co-operatives; Wilfred Skyes, N. A. M.; Irving H. Taylor, Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce; Eugene P. Thomas, National Foreign Trade Council; Matthew Woll, A. F. of L.; A. E. McCormick, American Legion; R. V. Fletcher, American Association of Railroads John Fennelly, Committee for Economic Development; Edward Hopkinson, American Bankers Association and Mr. Goss.

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Union Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Mar. 10
Boston Five Cents Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Mar. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Mar. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Mar. 15

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Mar. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Mar. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Mar. 20

Am. Loco. Officials

Blank & Stoller

Above: C. D. Williams, appointed vice-president and general counsel of the American Locomotive Company, and, below, Carl A. Sundberg, formerly assistant treasurer, named secretary of the company. Mr. Williams has been a member of the New York law firm of Maclay, Lyeth and Williams. Mr. Sundberg was formerly with the Guaranty Trust Co. and served on the faculty of Columbia University.

Business Inventory Decline First Since Outbreak of War

WASHINGTON (AP)—The value of business inventories declined $1,200,000,000 during 1943, the first time since the outbreak of war in 1939 that business firms failed to accumulate additional stocks, the Commerce Department reported.

Total value of inventories at year's end was reported at $26,800,000,000.

During 1940 manufacturers, retailers and wholesalers added $1,900,000,000 to the value of their inventories; during 1941 almost $5,900,000, and during 1942 another $1,000,000,000.

Revision Urged In Power Rate Fixing Method

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 21—American consumers of electricity may get better value and service and investors in utilities better protection and returns if electric rates are set by open and frank negotiation between company management and regulatory commissions rather than the long and complicated "rate-case" process, according to the Power Committee of the Twentieth Century Fund in the summary report, The Power Industry and the Public Interest, issued here today. The Committee includes executives of utilities companies, believers in public ownership and officials of regulatory bodies.

Urges Full Publicity

Something is "fundamentally wrong," the report declares, with a system in which "rate-case" adjustments are handled by private bodies in informal and nearly always secret, conferences with interested executives. Stressing that "the public has a right to receive service at a price which pays no undue rewards either to management or to capital," the Committee recommends the value of "full publicity and opportunity to be heard by the consumers or communities affected."

Studying the power problem further, the committee makes the following suggestions:

1. That the functions of generating electric power and selling it at wholesale ought to be separated from distributing power at retail.

2. That joint Federal - state regulatory bodies be set up on a regional basis.

3. That the Securities and Exchange Commission should issue a plain statement that in carrying out the "death-sentence" against holding companies it does not intend so to act as to destroy or seriously impair such value as remains to holding company investors.

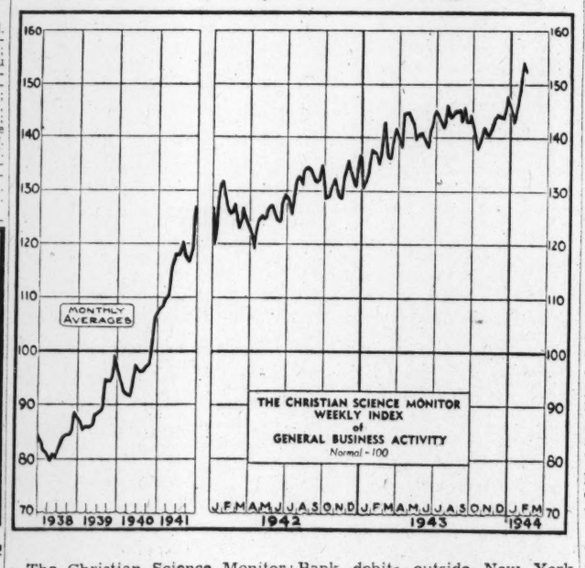
Would Divide Functions

The functions of production and distribution in the power industry should be divided, as in most other industries, the Committee holds. "That the combination of functions is not inevitable is shown by the fact that an increasing number of distribution systems, usually municipally-owned, are already divorced from the generating unit," it adds, contending that such a division would put matters of purely local concern into the hands of a local, rather than federal, regulatory body.

Regulation on a regional basis, with authority committed to regional authorities representing the state and federal governments, is also recommended by the Committee.

Regarding the "death-sentence," the Committee feels that the SEC "should no doubt reserve to itself its authority to determine upon the facts of each case whether conditions do make compliance with a divestment order economically unwise, but a straightforward public reassurance of the kind implied in the Commission's recent pronouncements would, in the opinion of this Committee, be of substantial public benefit."

Monitor Index of Business Shows Decline During Week


MONTHLY AVERAGES
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR WEEKLY INDEX of GENERAL BUSINESS ACTIVITY
Normal = 100
1938 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944
J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M

The Christian Science Monitor index of general business activity declined during the week ended Feb. 12 to 152.4 (prel) from 154.7 for the previous week. This compared with 135.0 for the week ended Feb. 13, last year.

Two of the three components registered losses for the week. Bank debits outside New York City dropped back following a steady sharp advance for three weeks. Miscellaneous freight carloadings again countered a seasonal advance, slipping back to the lowest level since mid-January.

Electric power production advanced during the week contrary to seasonal expectations. The rise in the adjusted figure continued the gains of recent weeks and reached a new all-time level. The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	*Feb. 12, 1944	Feb. 5, 1944	Feb. 13 1943
Combined index	152.4	154.7	135.0
Bk debit o'side NYC	181.9	186.4	142.6
Elec power product'n	138.9	138.0	124.9
Misc. carloadings	139.3	142.6	137.5

*Preliminary.

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Investment Trust Has Gain

NEW YORK (AP)—The Massachusetts Investors Second Fund reported total assets on Dec. 31 amounted to $9,475,388 equal to $9.90 a share on 956,891 shares outstanding, compared with $7,633,901 or $8.21 each on 930,227 shares at the close of 1942.

Petroleum Flow Starts at Biggest Oil Butadiene Plant

The first flow of raw refinery stock through the world's largest petroleum butadiene plant, being operated without profit by five oil companies at Port Neches, Texas, began recently. Enough butadiene to make about one-seventh of United States synthetic rubber will pour into these huge spherical pressure tanks, some of which have a capacity of 12,000 barrels.

Neches Plant Marks Big Step In Synthetic Rubber Program

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Official dedication of the gigantic plant of the Neches Butane Products Company on February 23, 1944, will signalize a large step forward in the country's huge synthetic rubber program. The plant, already in part operating, will produce 100,000 barrels of butadiene a year, enough for 110,000 long tons of or one seventh of the program of the new GR-S (government rubber-styrene) synthetic rubber which is the largest part of the total synthetic rubber program.

Dedication of Neches also marks one of the most outstanding achievements of American industry in the war program. Neches is the result of the pooling of technical and engineering staff by five large oil companies with refineries in the Texas Gulf Coast neighborhood of Neches—Atlantic, Gulf, Pure, Socony-Vacuum, and Texas. None of these companies had had any previous experience in making butadiene.

Five Concerns Operate Jointly

Using know-how and patents of theirs and other companies, and chipping in the services of their own engineering and technical staff for nothing, the five companies operating jointly as the Neches Butane Products Company worked out the complex engineering problems of producing butadiene from petroleum not only on an unheard of scale but with a higher yield than ever before obtained in previous commercial operations and in such a way as to return the remainder of the petroleum to their nearby refineries for the aviation gasoline and other programs. The "charging stock" or raw material of Neches consists of gas piped in from the refineries of the five companies; the Neches plant extracts the needed butylene for butadiene and pipes back the remainder, which is of high value for base stocks and alkylates for aviation gasoline.

The five-company job originated with a proposal of Herbert Henderson of the Gulf Company. Texas' W. H. Hoffman is President, Socony-Vacuum's research director J. B. Rather is vice-president, and officers, directors and committees are drawn entirely from these three companies and Atlantic Refining and Pure Oil. The five companies gave the services of their staffs entirely free to the long and complicated preliminary designing and drafting, that is, they loaned their people to Neches while continuing to pay them.

After the plant is in operation the full-time staff, though paid by Neches, will have been obtained from the five companies, which, like all oil companies today, are already short of men. This Neches staff will then run the plant without management fee or other reimbursement from Defense Plant Corporation, which owns the plant, except payment of the staff's straight salaries and expenses. The five companies also continue to provide, on their own payrolls, the staffs of seven committees, including Advisory, Technical (full-time), Legal, Insurance, Patent, and Public Relations. The companies were not even permitted any kind of a purchase option on the plant at the end of the war.

The legal fine-print work in connection with Neches is most complicated. Defense Plant owns the whole thing. The Neches company will run it. The five companies will sell the charging stock to Rubber Reserve, which will sell it to Neches, then buy the resultant butadiene at cost and resell it to the two adjacent copolymer plants owned by Goodrich and Firestone which will blend it with styrene to make GR-S.

Big Engineering Feat

Vast engineering problems were solved. The 314-acre, $50,000,000 plant is on soggy prairie. Concrete piling had to be sunk 40 feet into it to hold up the 175-foot fractionating towers. Four miles of canal had to be built from the Neches River and return to handle over 300,000,000 gallons of cooling water a day.

The neighborhood refineries normally ship by navigable river and deep-water canal and had to change to pipe-line and railroad tank car. Housing had to be built for thousands of imported construction workers and natural gas piped in to supply 78,000,000 cubic feet a day. Priorities made it hard to get equipment, and most of the fractionating towers and steam vessels and boilers had to be built on the spot.

Due to the imperfect state of the art of petroleum chemistry many changes had to be made in the design in a hurry. Thus, for instance, the plant was originally intended to use butane as a charging stock, since it is plentiful in that neighborhood, being a stable hydrocarbon that comes right out of the ground; hence the name, Neches Butane Products Company.

Meantime the progress of catalytic cracking advanced to the point where sufficient butylene was available, because the companies began to install catalytic cracking plants in their neighboring refineries, first on Houdry patents and then on the designs of Jersey-Kellogg for fluid catalytic crackers and of Socony-Vacuum's smaller TCC or Thermofor catalytic cracking units. These produced among other things a "C-4 cut," "butane-butylene" which contains not only the butylene for butadiene but also the valuable isomers iso-butane and iso-butylene for making base stocks and blending agents for high-octane gasoline. Jersey found a way of re-running a catalytic cracker charge to get a higher butylene fraction and it was found that propylene could be used in place of butylene in making alkylates.

Alcohol Leads Petroleum

Thus the Neches butadiene program, while partly in competition with the aviation gasoline program, also dovetailed in with it. The butane-butylene cut from the neighboring refineries' catalytic crackers is piped to Neches. Here it is "super-fractionated" and the butylene extracted, the remainder of the charging stock being piped back to source for making aviation gasoline. Then the butylene is dehydrogenated to butadiene with the use of super-heated steam. First pass of the butylene and steam through the reactor produces about 20 per cent butadiene ,which must then be taken out from the remaining butylene-butadiene, and the butylene again run through with the steam.

Even after Neches goes fully onstream, the peroleum side of the butadiene program will still be smaller than the amount of butadiene being made from alcohol, the latter plants having turned out to produce 150 per cent of "rated capacity" while the butadiene plants have been held back by the competition of aviation gasoline for component parts and by some difficulties due to use of second-hand equipment and so on.

Chief bottlenecks in the GR-S program today, however, lie in the difficulties of the rubber companies in converting it into tires, and in the unexpectedly large requirements of Army and air service. A military car's tires take twice the manpower to build, but wear out in half the time of a civilian tire. Large bomber tires take 30 times as much rubber as a civilian tire and wear out in a month of active service.

Packers' Reconversion Problems Seen Simple

CHICAGO (AP)—The meat packing industry's operations are such that changeover from war to peacetime activities will be relatively simple, John Holmes, President of Swift & Co., said in a report to employees on 1943 activities.

The company, he declared, "is fully aware of its obligations to re-employ all of its regular employees upon their return from war service," where more than 17,500 now are serving.

Average weekly employee earnings continued to rise due to the longer work week necessary to meet war demands, Mr. Holmes said. The total of wages was 10.6 per cent over 1942 and 37 per cent above the average for the last five years.

Less Cotton Used in January

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau reported that cotton consumed during January totaled 819,489 bales of lint and 99,117 bales of linters, compared with 916,785 of lint and 110,772 of linters during January last year; for the six months ending Jan. 31 consumption was 5,090,896 bales of lint and 652,868 of linters, compared with 5,623,308 and 686,234.

Your Federal Income Tax

No. 35
Nontrade and Nonbusiness Deductions

Many taxpayers have income and expenses which do not relate to a trade or business but concern the production or collection of taxable income, or the management, conservation or maintenance of property held for the production of income, such as occasional rental properties, or investment securities. Formerly these expenses were not deductible, but now they may be deducted in arriving at the net income for 1943 subject to normal tax, surtax, and the victory tax.

Expenses of this kind must be reasonable in amount, and must bear a reasonable and close relation to the income or the income-producing property.

Fees for services of investment counsel, custodian fees, clerical help, office rent, and similar investment expenses may be deducted if they are shown to be ordinary and necessary expenses of producing investment income or caring for investment property.

Expenses which may not be deducted as nontrade or nonbusiness expenses include personal items such as commuters' expenses, cost of taking special courses of training, and expenses for improving personal appearance. The rental of a safe-deposit box used for storing jewelry and other personal effects is not deductible. Traveling expenses incurred in seeking employment, or in placing oneself in a position to begin rendering personal services for compnesation are not allowable. No deduction may be taken for campaign expenses of a candidate for public office, bar examination fees and other costs of securing admittance to the bar, and similar fees paid by physicians, dentists, accountants and others for securing the right to practise their respective professions. Furthermore, no deduction can be allowed for expenses which are disallowed generally by specific provision of law.

If expenses are incurred in producing both taxable income and income that is not subject to tax, only the expenses relating to the taxable income may be deducted.

The allowance for nontrade or nonbusiness expenses does not include capital expenditures, nor expenses of transactions carried on primarily as a sport, hobby, or recreation. Whether a transaction will be regarded as constituting a sport, hobby, or recreation, on the one hand, or as relating to the production of taxable income or the management, conservation, or maintenance of income-producing property, on the other, depends not merely on the intent of the taxpayer but on all the circumstances, including the record of prior gains or losses resulting from the activity, the relation of that activity to the taxpayer's principal occupation, and the uses to which the property, or that which it produces, is put by the taxpayer.

Deductions may be allowed for reasonable payments for services and other expenses of a guardian, or committee, for a ward or a minor, if they are ordinary and necessary expenses relating to the production or collection of the income belonging to the ward or minor, or to the management, conservation, and maintenance of his income-producing property.

Fish Eggs Transported By Air From U. S. to Peru

NEW YORK (AP)—Special government priorities were granted for the transportation by air of 500,000 fish eggs from the United States to Peru, the Pan American-Grace Airways announced.

The shipment included 500,000 whitefish eggs from the Great Lakes, and "many thousands of lake trout eggs from Michigan" which will be planted in Lake Titicaca, Peru, as a gift to the Peruvian government.

The announcement said that extensive experiments were conducted prior to the shipment to learn how imported fish species would "get along" with native fish in the world's highest navigable lake.

St. Paul Road Financing

NEW YORK (AP)—A group of banks headed by the First National Bank of Chicago submitted the highest bid for a new issue of $7,260,000 equipment trust certificates put up by the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad. The bid was 100.0056 for the issue as 1⅞s. There were three other bids.

WPB to Consult With Labor, Industry Alike on Planning

WASHINGTON (AP)—Chairman Donald M. Nelson has pledged that the War Production Board would "consult with labor on the same terms as with industry" in planning the reconversion to peacetime production.

WPB issued a belated account of a meeting held by Mr. Nelson Thursday with a score of labor leaders, similar to the closed reconversion parley held last month with 14 top-flight industrialists.

Mr. Nelson told the group that while some workers would be dropped out of certain armament plants, "very few" could return to the production of civilian goods. The overall munitions program will continue, he said, to "require the energies of an overwhelming proportion of labor and management."

Mr. Nelson said labor representatives in each industry would be consulted on plans and proposals for resumption of civilian production, exactly as discussions will be held with WPB's industry advisory committees, which represent management.

William Green and Philip Murray, presidents of the A. F. L. and C. I. O. respectively were among the union officials present.

U. S. Construction Total in December Lowest Since 1935

WASHINGTON (AP)—Total construction in the U. S. in December was valued at $345,347,000, the War Production Board announced the lowest since 1935.

The monthly volume was broken down by WPB into four classifications: military construction, $92,373,000; industrial expansion government and privately financed, $94,474,000; housing government and privately financed, $91,500,000; all other construction, including public roads, sewers, community buildings, utilities and all non-residential building, $67,600,000.

WPB estimated that January production declined 6 per cent under the December totals. The December totals were 14 per cent under November, 1942, and were 62 per cent less than the $911,387,000 volume of construction in December, 1942.

Senators Debate Skim Milk Issue

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (AP)—Still a little hoarse from recent shouting over taxes, service voting and subsidies, the Senate got around to the skim milk issue today.

Senator John H. Overton (D) of Louisiana led the forces opposing a House-approved bill to amend the pure food and drug regulations so that "powdered skim milk" or "skim milk powder" might be labeled "nonfat dry milk solids" or "defatted milk solids."

Senator Overton said he had tried out the proposed new terms on some of his colleagues, and "they didn't know what I was talking about." He sought the floor on behalf of the status quo.

But Senator Bennett Champ Clark (D) of Missouri, speaking up for a dairying section, demanded a change. "Skim milk," he asserted, is a "bad name," and its "compulsory application to a good product is inaccurate, unfair, and retards the use of this very valuable food product by millions of consumers of the country."

U. S. Makes Agreement To Buy Cuban Molasses

WASHINGTON (AP) — Foreign Economic Administrator Crowley announced the conclusion of agreements under which the United States will buy a minimum of 65,000,000 gallons of Cuban blackstrap molasses this year for making industrial alcohol.

The price agreed on with Cuba is 13.6 cents a gallon.

Also, Mr. Crowley said, the United States will buy up to 12,500,000 gallons of 190 proof alcohol from Cuba at 65 cents a gallon, f.o.b. Havana. To whatever extent any of this alcohol is not produced by Cuban distilleries, Cuba agrees to sell molasses in the amount which would be required to produce it.

Under the agreement, Cuba promises that the export of beverage alcohol to the United States this year will not exceed last year's amount.

Owens-Illinois Profit Higher Than in 1942

NEW YORK (AP)—The Owens-Illinois Glass Co. reported net profit subject to renegotiation for the year ended Dec. 31 of $9,478,297 equal to $3.56 a share, compared with $9,194,548 or $3.46 in 1942.

Net sales for the year increased to $172,132,403 from $152,230,526 the previous year.

The Westinghouse Air Brake Co. and subsidiaries report net profit for the year ended Dec. 31 of $4,314,794 equal to $1.42 a share, compared with $4,232,919 or $1.33 in 1942.

Commonwealth & Southern Corp. and subsidiaries reports net income for the 12 months ended Jan. 31 was $12,312,181, equal to $8.31 each on preferred shares on which dividends are in arrears, against $10,378,691 or $6.91 a preferred share in the preceding 12 months.

Chicago Mail Order Co. shows a net profit for 1943 of $800,939 or $1.74 a share against $592,558 or $1.71 a share in 1942. Net was after a $75,000 postwar reserve in 1943, while in the previous year $125,000 was set aside for postwar contingencies.

Hayes Industries, Inc. reports that for the six months ended Jan. 31 its net profit was $515,630 or $1.35 a share against $452,531 or $1.36 a share in the comparable six months a year earlier.

Iron Fireman Manufacturing Co. reports net profit for 1943, after renegotiation and postwar reserves, was $900,849 or $2.50 a share against $491,846 or $1.36 a share in the preceding year.

The Bellanca Aircraft Corp. reported net income for the year ended Dec. 31 of $242,-958 equal to $1.05 a common share, compared with $890,835 or $3.01 in 1942. The company reported sales of $6,232,492 and provision for federal income taxes of $730,000 for 1943, compared with $3,855,972 sales and $275,000 taxes the previous year.

The Van Norman Co., formerly Van Norman Machine Tool Co., reports net profit for the year ended Dec. 31 of $780,699 equal to $3.25 a share, compared with $837,045 or $3.47 in 1942.

The Lehigh Portland Cement Co. reports net earnings for the year ended Dec. 31 of $1,667,223 equal to $1.98 a common share, compared with $1,943,739 or $2.36 in 1942.

The Pennsylvania-Dixie Cement Corp. reported net profit for the year ended Dec. 31 of $333,101 equal to $4.40 a preferred share, compared with $1,062,479 or $8.76 a preferred share in 1942.

The General Cigar Co. reports consolidated net income, before renegotiation, for the year ended Dec. 31 of $1,293,964 equal to $2 a common share compared with $1,467,774 or $2.36 in 1942.

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NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

MANAGEMENT housekeeper, woman of refinement and experience; secretarial ability; Protestant; references exchanged. Write Box P-8, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Montreal Sextet Can Clinch NHL Championship This Week

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Montreal Canadiens can clinch the National Hockey League championship and Chicago Black Hawks can put the Bruins practically out of the running for the Stanley Cup play-offs before play runs out this week.

Canadiens take on Toronto in Montreal Thursday, face the Bruins there Saturday, and then go to Detroit to meet the Red Wings. Having lost only four games all season, the Flying Frenchmen need only two more victories to be assured of at least a tie for the championship. Wins over Toronto, and Boston will do that, while a third over their closest rivals, the Wings, would see the Habitants in. Their two victories over New York Rangers, 5-2 Saturday and 7-2 last night, were their 27th and 28th of the winter.

Rough Going

Meanwhile the Bruins ran into rough going. Toronto sank them 10-4 Saturday, and Detroit edged them 6-5 last night. The Bruins possibly could have won last night, for they opened up a two-goal lead in the first period, but this present club is not strong enough to last the distance. It is such hard work for them to score that by the time the final period rolls around they have little left to work with.

Bruins now have just 10 games left to play. Chicago has 12. Both teams have 36 points. The Hawks meet New York Rangers in Madison Square Garden tomorrow night, and that game could see them take undisputed possession of fourth place and start a drive to retain it. Saturday they go to Chicago, and Sunday they will be at home to Rangers in a return game.

Cowley Still Out

Bill Cowley continues to be sidelined. He has played in only one of the last 15 Bruins' games, and now does not figure to be back in action before the team's next home game against Toronto. In his absence it was thought that Herb Cain would falter, but the flashy wing has remained at the head of the scoring list, and last week even widened his margin to four points over his closest rival, Lorne Carr of Toronto. Herbie, the leading goal-scorer also, with 31 tallies, today has 66 points to Carr's 62, built up on 29 goals and 33 assists.

A couple of records were set over the week end. Chicago drew 18,534 customers into the Stadium last night for the biggest crowd of the season, topping the previous high of 18,261 made when Black Hawks tied Canadiens 1-1 in the same arena. In Toronto Saturday night Babe Pratt came up with three assists to establish a new scoring record for defenseman. Flash Hollett, erstwhile Bruin now of Detroit, set the former mark of 19 goals and 25 assists for 44 points last year. Pratt has now totaled 45 points on 13 goals and 32 assists.

The scoreless tie which Chicago and Toronto played last night made the Leafs' goalie, Paul Bibeault, the leader in shutouts this season with three. Mike Karakas of the Hawks now has two.

* * *

Briefs: The leading scorers are as follows:

	G.	A.	Pts.
Cain, Boston	31	35	66
L. Carr, Toronto	29	33	62
Carveth, Detroit	21	33	54
Liscombe, Detroit	27	26	53
Lach, Canadiens	16	37	53
D. Bentley, Chicago	26	27	53
Mosienko, Chicago	25	28	53
Cowley, Boston	19	33	52
C. Smith, Chicago	18	34	52
A. Jackson, Boston	22	28	50

* * *

The Bruins have now been scored on 197 times, most goals ever scored on any Bruins outfit . . . Last year's club had the previous high of 176 . . . At the same time this club will be the highest scoring Bruins team in history . . . It has tallied 175 times already, and needs only four more goals to equal the present record of 179 made by the 1929-30 team . . . Rangers will be scored on more times than last year's New York outfit which had 253 goals against in 50 games . . . Ken McAuley has been beaten 241 times in 39 games already.

* * *

The Boston Olympics continue to pulverize the Eastern League . . . Last night at the Arena they downed Philadelphia Falcons 8-2 for their 31st victory in 33 league starts and their fifth victory in a row in their latest winning streak . . . Tomorrow afternoon they meet Rovers in New York as part of a Madison Square Garden double-header . . . The first game will be between Philadelphia and Brooklyn . . . Tommy Brennan scored two goals and had three assists, and Neewcomer Wimpy Jones had two and two to lead the scorers.

Week-End Sports in Brief

By the Associated Press

BRISTOL, Tenn.—New York Giants have selected Bristol as the site of a mass tryout camp for young players who are gunning this season for places on the Giants' three class D clubs, Carl Hubbell, field director, announced after he and other Giant officials had visited Shaw Field here and conferred with directors of the Bristol club of the Appalachian League.

* * *

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—The University of Florida will resume football this fall after a lapse of one season, President Dr. John J. Tigert announced. Florida suspended intercollegiate athletics early last year, the first member of the Southeastern Conference to do so.

Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Mississippi State, Vanderbilt, Alabama, and Auburn followed suit, only Georgia Tech, Tulane, Georgia, and Louisiana State deciding to continue intercollegiate sports. Alabama and Vanderbilt fielded "informal" teams near the tag end of the 1943 season.

* * *

NEW YORK—Florence Schmitt, of New York, won the National A. A. U. junior 300-yard individual medley swimming championship at the London Terrace pool. Her time was 4:13.2.

* * *

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Lieut Johnny Beazley, former star pitcher for the St. Louis Cardinals, is wearing a bigger smile than he did in October, 1942, after he had beaten the New York Yankees for the second time to give the Cardinals the World Series.

The reason—the arrival of a seven pound, five ounce son.

The baby has been named Terry Morton Beazley for two of papa's teammates, Terry Moore and Morton Cooper.

* * *

PITTSBURGH — Bob Elliott, Pittsburgh Pirate third baseman, who batted .315 and drove in 101 runs last year, has signed his 1944 contract, President William E. Benswanger of the Bucs announced

* * *

BROOKLINE, Mass.—The district medal curling matches here were won by The Country Club rink skipped by Richard P. Hallowell which defeated 13 to 6 the Rink, also of The Country Club, skipped by S. E. Wardwell.

* * *

ALLENTOWN, Pa. — Shelton Keller, six-foot first baseman of the Nazareth, Pa., high school baseball team, signed a contract with the Philadelphia Phillies. Scout Cy Morgan said Keller would report to the Wilmington, Del., farm team of the Phillies after his graduation in June.

* * *

CHICAGO—Regardless of what happens from now on in the Big Ten basketball race, the Buckeyes of Ohio State have nothing to worry about. They're in.

Having finished their Conference chores with double victories over Illinois, the Bucks are sitting atop the heap with 10 wins and two defeats, assured of at least a tie for the championship. Their last title was in 1939 when they gained undisputed possession.

* * *

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Otto Graham, Northwestern's All-America football player, made his basketball debut in the East scoring 19 points to lead Colgate to a 50-49 victory over New York University—The Raider's 10th triumph in 13 starts.

Graham, a naval trainee who was captain of Northwestern's cagers until he reported to Colgate, made nine baskets and one free throw and relayed four passes, although he almost had to be introduced to his mates.

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Ice Follies Comedians

Gabriel Moulin

Frick and Frack

Now that Eddie Shipstad has gone into the service, breaking up the popular Shipstad-and-Johnson act, it remains for Frick and Frack to play the star comedy roles in Ice Follies of 1944, showing at the Boston Garden through a week from today. The Follies are playing before packed houses nightly at the North Station arena.

Notre Dame Quintet Atones For Grid Loss to Sailors

NEW YORK, Feb. 21 (AP)—Notre Dame has partially made up for its stunning 19-14 football setback by Great Lakes last fall by shattering the Sailors' 21-game basketball winning streak.

The Irish cagers, with a so-so record, turned the trick Saturday night. Their 54-51 triumph was as much a surprise to court experts as Great Lakes' grid triumph was to football forecasters, especially since the Sailors had walloped N. D. 84-48 only a couple of weeks ago.

Sharing interest with the Irish triumph were Missouri's 47-41 victory over Olathe Naval, ending Olathe's 20-game streak; Washington's 53-40 upset of Gonzaga; Bucknell's 39-37 surprise victory over Muhlenberg; and the selection of Dartmouth, Kentucky, Oklahoma Aggies, and Utah to participate in postseason tourneys.

Other Teams Eyed

Dartmouth, Eastern Intercollegiate League champs, will compete in the NCAA tourney while Kentucky, the Aggies, and Utah accepted bids to the Madison Square Garden invitational affair. Still undergoing scrutiny for bids are such teams as De Paul, Western Michigan, Denison, Bowling Green, Canisius, Muhlenberg, Iowa State, Oklahoma, Army, Rice, Arkansas, Navy, Ohio State, Temple, Valparaiso, Colgate, and Rochester.

Sectionally this is the picture:

East—Army bowled over Pennsylvania and Villanova to continue unbeaten in 12 games. Muhlenberg bounced back from the Bucknell upset to wallop Franklin-Marshall. Penn closed season with 10-4 record by ending Navy's eight-game win streak, 68-56. Temple upset St. John's 47-44, and followed through with 56-41 trouncing of Washington-Jefferson. Canisius went two extra periods to beat St. John's 48-43.

Ohio State Leads

Midwest—Ohio State took over leadership in Big Ten race by edging Illinois, 54-53, while Purdue lost to Iowa and Northwestern to Michigan. Great Lakes still tops among Independent ranks with record of 28-3, despite loss to Notre Dame. De Paul, 17-3, close behind.

South—North Carolina and Duke seeded first and second in Southern Conference Tourney that opens Thursday at Raleigh. Maryland, South Carolina, Virginia Poly, N. C. State, Davidson, and Richmond also will compete in tourney. Elsewhere in Area, the Norfolk Naval Air team upset the Greensboro BTC No. Ten club.

Southwest—Rice closed league season with record of 11-1 to assure itself of at least tie for title. Arkansas must beat Texas Aggies twice this week to climb into tie.

Southeast—Teams are looking ahead to annual tournew at Louisville, Ky., early in March. Kentucky tops with 13-1 record. Tulane has 14-3 mark, Georgia Tech 12-3.

Iowa State on Top

Big Six—Iowa State still on top of conference, unbeaten in seven league games. Oklahoma, second with 7-1, lost independent game to Oklahoma Aggies, 14-11.

Rocky Mountains—Utah recognized as unofficial champion, although defeated by Fort Warren, Wyo., which has won 13 in row.

Pacific Coast—Washington lost to Gonzaga on Friday, but bounced on Saturday to upset the team recognized as best in Northwest. In southern division of conference, UCLA beat Southern California twice in as many nights.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, Feb. 21 (AP)—Oklahoma U., which lost $9,000 on athletics last year, will show a profit of about that amount for 1943-44 despite the loss of sugar from the big grid games at Missouri and Nabraska . . . When George Marshall stirred up all that fuss by suddenly appearing on the Bears' bench during the pro football playoffs last fall, it wasn't the first time he had paid an unanounced visit to the opposing team . . . He turned up on the Green Bay Packers' bench once and when somebody recognized him, all George had to say was: "What's the matter with that team of mine?"

* * *

H. Hurricane Mitchell, who stirred up breezes comparable to his name at Illinois without staying around long enough to play football, is back on the campus after geting a discharge from the Army . . . John Tener, former National League president who will be honored at a dinner in Pittsburgh soon, had a couple of baseball debuts that old-timers still remember. In his first game for Baltimore he had three outfield chances and bobbled them all; and in his National League pitching debut in 1888 he took a 14-0 setback from Indianapolis . . . Lorraine Fischer, the swimming star, is working as an electrical draftswoman in San Francisco and will be on hand for the national meet in April . . . Howie Odell, Yale grid coach, is working in a New Haven rubber plant during off season . . . Must be trying to learn how to stretch a wartime squad.

* * *

Elbie Fletcher, ex-Pirate first baseman, probably won't remain at the Bainbridge Naval Training Station long enough to play ball this spring. He and golfer Jimmy Demaret, who entered the physical instructors' school at the same time, likely will be sent to advanced bases . . . Corporal Lou Gelfand, former AP scribe now studying Japanese at Minnesota, has learned that "Ju" means "soft and gentle" and "Jitsu" means "the art of technique of" . . . Put them together and the only thing that's soft is the spot you look for to land on.

Week-End Basketball Scores

By the Associated Press

East

Temple 56, Washington & Jefferson 41.
Penn State 35, Pittsburgh 29.
Pennsylvania 68, Navy 56.
Albright 67, Philadelphia Coast Guard 55.
Floyd Bennett Field 53, Manhattan Barracks Coast Guard 46.
West Chester Teachers 48, Washington College (Md.) 45.
Colgate 53, New York U. 49.
Coast Guard Academy 59, Connecticut 37.
Sampson Naval Station 49, Cornell 44.
Camp Edwards 54, Holy Cross 51.
Catholic U. 64, Delaware 37.
Columbia Midshipmen 59, Brooklyn C. 45.
Maine 57, Northeastern 45.
Muhlenberg 63, Franklin and Marshall 44.
St. Francis C. 56, Montclair (N. J.) T. 36.
Lehigh 48, Gettysburg 37.

South

Maryland 31, V. M. I. 29.
North Carolina State 54, Davidson 31.
South Carolina 57, Clemson 31.
West Virginia U. 45, Bethany 42.
Southwestern Louisiana Institute 62, Louisiana State 40.
Murray State T. 56, Tennessee Tech 39.
Mt. St. Mary's 50, Johns Hopkins 39.
Loyola 58, American U. 44.
Virginia Tech 58, William & Mary 29.
Parris Island Marines 60, Fort Jackson Red Raiders 56.
Fort Knox A. R. T. C. 67, Freeman Field (Ind.) 33.
Fort Knox Post 69, Bowman Air Evacuation 41.
Seymour Johnson Field 41, Charleston (S. C.) Coast Guard 37.
Norfolk Naval Air Station 74, Curtis Bay (Md.) Coast Guard 46.

Midwest

Kansas 56, Nebraska 47.
Purdue 52, Wisconsin 50.
Indiana 48, Minnesota 47 (overtime).
Ohio State 54, Illinois 53.
Notre Dame 54, Great Lakes 51.
Michigan 50, Northwestern 45.
Missouri 47, Olathe (Kan.) Naval Air Base 41.
De Paul 56, Western Kentucky 36.
Marquette 45, Detroit 11.
Omaha U. 55, Wayne 39.
Valparaiso 58, Indiana State 50.
Bowman Field 39, Wabash 30.
Earlham 52, Depauw V-5 44.
Kansas State 38, Rockhurst 26.
Park College 58, William Jewell 51.
Illinois Tech 46, Chicago 37.
Fort Hayes 59, Ohio Northern 57.
Ft. Leavenworth Fliers 40, Maryville (Mo.) T. 37.
Iowa Seahawks 69, Simpson 32.
Ottumwa Naval Air Station 51, Drake 31.
Western Michigan 74, Toledo 36.
Cincinnati 28, Wright Field 23.
Akron 60, Oberlin 54.
Bowling Green 76, Ohio Wesleyan 39.
Dubuque 86, Upper Iowa 25.
St. Thomas (St. Louis) 50, St. Marys (Winona) 47.
Wooster 51, Muskingum 27.
Detroit Tech 68, Toronto 38.
Concordia Seminary 35, Washington U. (St. Louis) 27.
Hamline 47, Augsburg (Minneapolis) 38.
Gustavus Adolphus 43, St. Olaf 28.
Colorado C. 47, Colorado Mines Service Unit 17.
Eastern Washington C. 66, Montana University 46.
Carroll C. Navy 41, Great Falls Army Air Base 38.
Salt Lake City Air Base 74, Fort Douglas 40.
Utah 52, Idaho Southern Branch 40.
Dow Chemical 50, Ecker Studio 37.
Fort Warren (Wyo.) 67, Casper Army Air Base 47.
Camp Hale (Colo.) 61, Peterson Field Fliers (Colorado Springs) 46.
Harlem Globe Trotters 46, Gowen Fld. 26.

Southwest

Rice 65, Baylor 38.
Phillips 63, Camp Gruger 35.
Oklahoma A. & M. 14, Oklahoma 11.

Rocky Mountain

West

Washington 53, Gonzaga 40.
Fort Lewis Reception Center 46, Washington State 38.
U. C. L. A. 40, Southern California 33.
Oregon 42, Oregon State 39.
Service Allstars 38, Havana U. 35.

Dodds Almost Too Good For His Own Good

NEW YORK, Feb. 21 (AP)—If Gil Dodds, Boston's budding minister, fails to wipe out the world indoor mile mark of 4:07.4 this winter it will be because he is too good.

There hasn't been a race this winter in which the theology student hasn't killed off all rivals in the first half mile and has been forced to travel the remainder of the way suffering from lonesomeness.

It was the same way Saturday night at the Diamond Jubilee meet of the New York A. C., where Dodds won the Baxter mile in 4:08.

Fastest First Half

He spun through the first 440 yards in 58.6 seconds and got to the half mile post in 1:59.7—easily the fastest first half of a major mile race on record and speedy enough to win the 800-yard event in many college meets.

He carried the same tempo through the next 440 yards, being only a quarter of a mile from home in 3:03.3, another record for big-time milers. Then his love of companionship got the better of him, and he spent 64.7 seconds looking for the tape, Rudy Simms, and Jim Rafferty. Dodds simply was too good for his own good.

Simms and Rafferty took over the task of chasing Dodds when Bill Hulse, America's 4:06 miler, could not complete because of illness.

Neither Simms nor Rafferty was closer than 80 yards at the finish when a threat might have sent the Bostonian into the tape with a world record.

Sensed Record

The only assistance Dodds received in his duel with time through the final quarter were the screams of the 13,000 spectators in Madison Square Garden who sensed the possibility of a record.

There's a possibility that Johnnie Fulton, Gaunt San Francisco middle-distance runner who suffered his first eastern defeat in the Halpin 880, may oppose Dodds in an exhibition mile at the coming I. C. 4-A indoor meet. Fulton, who approached a world record in the 1,000-yard event at Boston a week ago was a miler in high school and was even with Gunder Haegg for a half last summer.

Broke Stride

Joe Nowicki of Rochester, won the 880 Saturday night with exactly nothing to spare. His time of 1:53 also was credited to Fulton, whose stride was broken when Nowicki cut in too sharply a lap and a half from the finish.

The incident cost Fulton three yards. He was shoulder to shoulder with Nowicki as they hit the tape, but the national collegiate champion's barrel chest was the one which hit the twine first.

George Brown Is Duckpin Bowling Champ for East

WILLIMANTIC, Conn., Feb. 21 (AP)—George Brown of Fairfield, veteran member of the Bridgeport Black Rocks, paced a crack field of 102 duckpin bowlers with a 15-game pinfall of 2076 to capture the eastern classic here. Brown's score was the second highest ever rolled in the event, trailing only the 2088 piled up by Mac Carboni of New Haven here four years ago.

The field of 102 was the largest ever to face the foul line in a national 15-game event.

Second place went to Eddie Keith of Washington, D. C., who knocked down 2,083 pins, while Steve Witkowski, trainer for Wesleyan University athletic teams, rolled into third place with 2002.

Other prize winners included Bob Miciotto, of Washington, D. C., fourth, 2001; Andy Friar, of Fall River, Mass.; Fifth 2192; Chip Kemis, Torrington, and Saul Salemi, Waterbury, (tied) sixth, 1989; John Essa, Washington, D. C., eighth, 1985; Harry Hilliard, Washington, D. C., ninth, 1969; George Gastonguay, Beverly, Mass., tenth, 1959 and Joe Bonigli, Boston, eleventh, 1957.

New England AAAU Meet on March 18

The annual indoor New England A. A. A. U. track and field championships will be held on March 18, at the Boston Y. M. C. A. One event, the 35 pounds weight throw, will be contested at Briggs Field, M. I. T.

Sectional championships will be decided in the 40 yards dash, 600, 1,000, one mile, and three miles runs, 45 yards high hurdles, high jump, shotput, and mile relay. Two events exclusively for servicemen will be an obstacle race and a potato race. Track events will start at 2 o'clock.

American Hockey League

By the Associated Press

Result Feb. 19

Pittsburgh 9, Cleveland 2.

Results Feb. 20

Buffalo 9, Pittsburgh 8.
Providence 3, Hershey 2.
Cleveland 6, Indianapolis 0.

CLASSIFIED

United States and Canada

(Continued from previous page)

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

PART, full time help; day workers, laundresses, baby-sitters; afternoons, evenings. Gooding's Agency, MO. 2-2076, N. Y. C.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

SELL DRESS GOODS to home sewers in your locality; also hosiery, underwear; commission; old established firm. Write for information. Buckley Bros. Co., Inc., 581 B'way, N. Y. 12, N. Y.

SOLOISTS WANTED

AUDITION

Washington, D. C., Soloist, Christian Scientist preferred. Write clerk, Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 1250 L Street, N. W., 5 Attn. Music Committee.

ANTIQUES WANTED

SELL YOUR ANTIQUES
For the Highest Cash Prices
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LOUIS JOSEPH, INC.
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CASH FOR YOUR CAR—ANY LATE MODEL. Hoover Motors Inc., Park Square, Boston. Hub. 7100

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JIMMY — HAIRDRESSER
33 W. 42 Bet. 5th and 6th, N. Y. C., Rm. 1019
Permanents $5 to $7.50. Hours 10-7. Lo. 5-3511

BEDDING

SUPREME BEDDING CO.
Mattresses, box springs remade, made to order.
178 Amsterdam Avenue, N. Y. C. TR. 4-0860.

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ORIGINAL MAX KEEZER CO. ONLY ONE STORE. WE BUY USED CLOTHING, BRIC-A-BRAC, JEWELRY AND SILVER. 1109 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS. TRO. 0302.

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GIVING registered male, black Doberman to someone having a good home where he can run; gentle, loving, obedient and good watch dog; owner in Navy being transferred. Write Dupuy, R. F. D. Ivyland, Bucks County, Pa. Phone Churchville 3284.

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MATTRESSES REMADE $5
Double $8 (using old ticking). Box springs repaired. Prompt service. Phone Com. 5821.
New Custom-made Mattresses $24.50 up.
WELLS & CO., 393 Boylston Street, Boston

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NEW CROP, budded pecans, prepaid to you. Big Pecans in shell 5 lbs. $2.98, 10 lbs. $5.49; shelled pecans, 1 lbs. $2.49, 5 lbs. $5.49, 10 lbs. $10.49. PHILB PECAN PLANTATION, Camilla, Ga.

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We Carry a Complete Stock of All Standard Makes—Pens—Pencils—Sets—Engraving.
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RUGS MOTHPROOF STORAGE AT A MONTHLY RATE
Expert Cleaning and Repairing. Express Paid One way on Out-of-Town Orders.
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SHOES rebuilt by "WHITEY," 76½ West Hollis St., Nashua, N. H. Quality Leather Is Your Guarantee.

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UPHOLSTERING, Furniture Polishing, Repairing; Upholstered Furniture Cleaned; Work in homes. Horowitz, 3540 82 St., Jackson Heights, N. Y. HA. 6-8944.

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TO FIND your special aptitudes and learn how to use them constructively, consult Careers for Women, 342 Madison, MU 3-0253, N. Y. C.

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WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. NORD, 439 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. PLaza 3-1281.

HIGHEST POSSIBLE PRICES PAID
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You may run a classified advertisement in the Atlantic, Pacific or Central edition of The Christian Science Monitor—or in all three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand. CENTRAL edition in the Central States of U. S. A. PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States, Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico.

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1 or 2 times	35c	70c
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3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks	25c	50c
6 consecutive days	25c	50c

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Delaware

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GEORGE CARSON BOYD
Flowers
216 West Tenth Street
PHONE 3-4339

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON
(Continued)

COAL Koppers COKE
WOOD Fuel Oil
"A Superior Fuel for Every Need"
I. ELMER PERRY CO.
29th and Boulevard Dial 4-3119

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Stationers
Greeting Cards, Stationery, Books, Pen and Pencil Sets, School Supplies
415 Market St., Wilmington, Del. Phone 7345

"Everybody's Store"
CROSBY-HILL CO.
Dry Goods—Ready-to-Wear
Lingerie—Hosiery
605-09 MARKET STREET

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Dist. of Col.

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WATCHES
JEWELRY
632 G ST. N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Broomley's
SINCE 1904
CANDIES, 60c and 80c
1304 F Street Lunch With Us Today

The Pleasantry
TEA ROOM
DINNERS
Week Days 5 to 7:30—Sundays 12 to 3 P. M.
5104 Mt. Pleasant Street N. W.

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Home Style Foods Well Cooked
Only Choice Meats Served
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Telephone Decatur 2326

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Hairdressers
NAtional 3744 1627 K Street, N. W and 2645 Conn. Ave., N. W.

Maine

AUBURN

Clean, Sweet and White!
It's Just Come from
BEAL'S LAUNDRY
Phone 1470
EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY

ROYAL AMUSEMENT CO., Inc.
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Auburn Tel. 4920 Maine

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Rinzo
Ladies' Fine Apparel
Dresses, Coats, Hats, Hosiery, Costume Jewelry and Lingerie, Bags, Gloves
43 MAIN STREET

Bangor Furniture Company
Complete House Furnishers
OUR MOTTO
"Best Possible Quality at Lowest Possible Price"
84-88 HAMMOND STREET

Walk-Over
CURRAN COMPANY BOOT SHOP
Correctly Styled Reasonably Priced
Walk-Over Gold Cross
Selby Styl-eez
72 MAIN STREET

LARGAY'S
"Bangor's Smartest Men's Shop"
Home of Kuppenheimer Good Clothes
18 Broad Street Dial 8193

MAINE

BANGOR
(Continued)

W. C. BRYANT & SON, INC.
Eastern Maine's Oldest and Finest Jewelers and Diamond Merchants
48 MAIN STREET BANGOR, ME.

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INSULATE NOW!!!
Cover your home with
ASBESTOS SIDING
Save a Third On Fuel
Eliminate Painting
We do the complete job
Furnish Labor and Materials.
No Down Payment Necessary
Small Monthly Payments
All Work Guaranteed.
Ask for free estimate or call Lewiston 3698
U. S. HOME IMPROVEMENT CO.
20 Pleasant Street Lisbon Falls

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Manufacturer's Closeout
Women's Gloves
$2.59 pair
Slight irregulars of Regular $3.00 Gloves. Doeskin, Glacé and Pigtex Slipons, in 4-button length.

Wear the Taxi
A Physical Culture Shoe
$6.95
Wearable Walking Shoe
Easily Flexed With Two Fingers
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110 Lisbon Street, Lewiston
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SEA FOOD
We still serve steaks
FOUNTAIN SERVICE
HOME-COOKED PASTRY
All that's good to eat
Plaza Grill 177 Main St.

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Quality Jewelers Since 1859
Patek Philippe, Movado, Hamilton
Girard-Perregaux Watches,
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Amethyst Birthstone for February
Rings, Bracelets, Earrings
Brooches, Pendants
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FIESTA
The Gay Dinnerware for which we have been waiting so long. Colors—blue, cream, yellow, green and turquoise.
Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.
Portland, Maine

DIAMONDS
You'll Treasure

Carter diamond rings radiate the clarity, beauty and quality excellence of expert selection. Our reputation is your protection.
CARTER BROTHERS COMPANY
321 CONGRESS STREET

Harmon & Newcomb
Fashions for Men

WALTER ENEMARK CO.
Painters—Decorators
Paperhangers
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BUY COAL NOW!
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PHONE COAL 3 2941
84 COMMERCIAL STREET

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MAINE

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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'blue coal'
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Household Fuel Corp.
51 MAIN STREET
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Maryland

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NewHampshire

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Enna Jettick
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TONKIN & FRASER
79 North Main Street

DUSTIN & SMITH
INSURANCE
is our business
May We Serve You?
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SUITS
Color is so spirit-lifting and young! For now, and on through Spring!
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Guernsey Milk
FRESH EGGS
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Supplies—Storage
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Let's ALL BACK THE ATTACK!
J. E. Lothrop Piano Co.
FRANKLIN SQUARE
Glenwood Ranges? Coal? Wood? Gas Combination?
4th WAR LOAN

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Tel. 73 We Deliver

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Air-Conditioned
Quality Food Fountain Specialties
We Make Our Own Ice Cream
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Desirable House Furnishings, 37 years.
38 Third St. Tel. 886

HANNON'S RESTAURANT
Let's Back Up the Attack!
4th WAR LOAN
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Central Ave.
On the Bridge
Open 8 a.m.-1 a.m.

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"Quality and Service"
is still our motto—Make your points go farther and have the best.
Phone 2130 191 Douglas Street

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER (Continued)

Books—Stationery
Buy War Bonds
Goodman's Bookstore
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SPRING DRESSES $8.98
Rayon Crepe, Spuns, Corduroys, Lightweight Woolens—Smartest of Styles with clever details.
JAMES W. HILL CO.

Select that Diamond
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Your Dependable Jeweler
GEO. E. PEARSON CO.
926 ELM STREET

Joan de Gagne
All types of
BEAUTY CULTURE
Hellena Curtis Cold Wave
31 Hanover Street Phone 4590

SUN DRY
Cleaners and Dyers
BUY WAR BONDS
108 MANCHESTER ST. TEL. 3520-W

Send Flowers
They are always appreciated
Phone 1261
given special attention
Buy War Bonds
Stache Florist
683 SECOND STREET

NASHUA

GABY'S
Exclusive Shoppe
Millinery
85 West Pearl Street, Nashua, N. H.

COLD PERMANENTS
with Individual Styling
featured at
ISIDORE'S
Your Hair Stylist
48 Main St. Tel. 963 Nashua, N. H.

SPEARE'S NASHUA, N. H.
FEBRUARY CLEARANCE
OF LADIES' COATS—DRESSES
SAVINGS of 25% to 40%

Rhode Island

NEWPORT

Esso
GEORGE B. GOLD
Two Gas Stations
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Car washing, greasing, oiling, tire repairs
Courteous Service

You'll enjoy shopping at
The King-McLeod Co.
Newport's Largest and Most Up-to-Date
DEPARTMENT STORE
225-227 THAMES STREET

Turano's Beauty Shoppe

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Phone 3460

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Autographs *Books*
Foreign Books *Bought and Sold*

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Tel. MAnning 3092 — Ask about ESKA COLD WAVE

Gladys I. Nickerson
HAIRDRESSING—STYLING
Room 210 334 Westminster St.

THE SHUTTLE SHOP
288 Thayer Street
Vermont Spring Tweeds now available!
Also new shipment of Scotch Shetland Wools

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The WICKFORD GARAGE
Batteries and Electrical Service
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RICHFIELD TYDOL
TEXAS ESSO
GREASING WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Maintenance Repairs
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"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

Vermont

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Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
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Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

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BE PREPARED!
Have Your Clothes Cleaned the "Southern" Way!
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223 N. Payne St. Alexandria

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113 N SAINT ASAPH STREET

Alexandria's Finest Men's Wear Store
COHEN'S QUALITY SHOP
1104 King Street, Alexandria, Virginia
HART SCHAFFNER & MARX CLOTHES
SYLVAN COHEN Alex. 0636

COLONIAL HAIRDRESSING PARLOR
MABEL TAYLOR
a complete beauty service
110 South Royal Street Alex. 0765

LYNCHBURG

Your Home-Owned Grocery
BIBEE'S

White Star Laundry
makes your clothes gleam. Just telephone 812 and end wash day worries.
Finished Family Service
Rough Dry Wet Wash
Thrifty Service

Time to think of
SPRING FASHIONS
from
MILLNER'S
THE SHOPPING CENTRE

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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Phone 27351
A Good Place to Buy Flowers

FRANK R. FORD, Inc.
Jewelers and Silversmiths
229 Granby Street
ESTABLISHED 1909

ROANOKE

Visit
JOS. SPIGEL, Inc.
for
New Spring Arrivals in everything Ready-to-Wear.
QUALITY PRODUCTS
Bush Flora Shoe Co.
37 Years Serving You
Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

Look to
Pugh's
for Your Spring Apparel

BIBEE'S SUPER MARKET
Finer Foods at Lower Prices
420 Luck Ave. S. W. Dial 3-0541

HENEBRY & SON
Jewelers
209 Jefferson Street, Roanoke, Va.

THE COLONIAL-AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK
Under Supervision United States Government
Member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Member of the Federal Reserve System

West Virginia

CHARLESTON

National "Home Beautifiers"
FURNITURE COMPANY
Let's Buy More Bonds and Back the Attack
608-610 VIRGINIA ST. E. PHONE 34-345

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CHARLESTON (Continued)

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HOMOGENIZED
VITAMIN D MILK
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IMPERIAL ICE CREAM CO.
MILK—CREAM
ICE CREAM
Rich in Taste
Faultless in Quality
PHONE 25-181

CHARLESTON PRINTING CO.
Professional Printers
PHIL CONLEY, *Pres. and Gen. Mgr.*
810 Virginia St. W. Phone 21-583

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MARION BIERN, Inc.
416 TENTH STREET
HUNTINGTON, W. VA.
Women's Apparel
Millinery

O. J. MORRISON
Department Store
For Dependable Values
831 Fourth Avenue
Huntington West Virginia

Flowers and Gifts
Let's ALL BACK THE ATTACK!
★
BLUE DEL FLOWER SHOP
446 Tenth Street Phone 28259

MORGANTOWN

Let us Streamline your streaming hair with a Helene Curtis Cold Wave
Chicago Beauty Shop
Telephone 9325 Established 1911
Revlon Nail Polish
Corner Pleasant St. and Cobun Ave.

ASHTON
Complete Service
Washing
Lubrication
Esso

WHEELING

Dependable, Economical
PITTSBURGH COAL
ALL SIZES
CLEAN COAL CO.
WOODSDALE 463

Canada

ONTARIO

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Robinson's
HAMILTON'S FRIENDLY
DEPARTMENT STORE
18 JAMES SOUTH DIAL 7-0211

For Insured and Guaranteed
DRY CLEANING
TRY
A. Parker & Son
Cleaners and Dyers
184 King St. East Hamilton, Ontario
Phone 2-4615

OTTAWA

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Evening Citizen
Welcomes support from Ottawa readers of The Christian Science Monitor
THE SOUTHAM COMPANY LIMITED

Insurance
ALLAN GILL & CO. Ltd.
Successors to
GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN LIMITED
140 Wellington St. 2-4823

The China and Gift Shoppe
Royal Doulton, Spode, Coalport, Wedgwood, Aynsley, Crown Derby
McINTOSH & WATTS
245-247 Bank Street 2-6282
LOOK FOR THE BLUE FRONT

Dustproofed Coal and Coke
PRINTweigh is the RIGHTweigh
F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
234 Bank Street 2-5777

J. D. SANDERSON CO.
Roofing and Sheet Metal Work
575 McLeod Street 8-3125

CANADA BREAD CO. LIMITED
Makers of
THE FAMOUS BUTTER NUT BREAD
Rich as Butter, Sweet as a Nut
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ONTARIO

OTTAWA (Continued)

Customer confidence since 1860—is a matter of extreme pride with us
FURS
Ladies' or Gentlemen's Apparel of Distinction
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Toboggans, Skis, Skates
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TORONTO

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Try
Borden's
"GOLDEN CREST"
IRRADIATED—HOMOGENIZED
KI 6151

BREAD
Always Ask for
CANADA
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

A COMPLETE SERVICE
Four laundry services to choose from. "RE-VITALIZED" Drycleaning of exceptional quality and a complete storage service using the very latest methods. Telephone the next time you require laundry or drycleaning service
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

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Quality Furnishings for Men
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Telephone Waverley 1856
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Specialists in Fitting Children
HURLBUT, PACKARD, etc.
Sturdy Brogues for Men and Boys
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Eglinton at Avenue Road HI 3882

JUNCTION 4137
THE CANADA DAIRIES LTD.
We give the best service we possibly can during these war days. But our high quality never varies. Give us a try.
1675 St. Clair W.
TORONTO

16 STORES
Woman's Bakery LIMITED
Ray Leake, Pres
Catering Dept. MI 0911
QUALITY • SATISFACTION • SERVICE

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Phone MI. 8484 Night MO. 5446

Toronto Dairies Limited
A Co-operative Company
Pure Dairy Products
661 Gerrard Street East
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Meadonia Private Residential Hotel
A quiet, convenient home for permanent or transient guests
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HOUSEHOLD GOODS
Moved, Packed and Shipped to all parts of the world
Local and Long Distance Furniture Vans Canada and U. S. A.
10,000 square feet furniture storage
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Reference Imperial Bank

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T. Roberts & Sons, Ltd.
For the Best in Dairy Products

Toronto's Most Modern Dairy
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Waverley 3307

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

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Announces
New Season's Foundations
By
"GRENIER"

Combin's	5.95 to $15
Girdles	$3 to 10.95
Front Lacers	3.95 to 7.95
Wraps	5.50
Garter Belts	$1
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Deep Bras	1.95 to 3.95

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32 Bloor W. RA 2928
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Vacuum Cleaner Repairs

Hoover, Premier, Ohio, Electrolux, Royal, Apex, and all other Canadian and American makes.
Central Vacuum Cleaner Service
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CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
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Ira Berg
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QUEBEC

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The Dominion's Leading Specialty Shop
Furriers to Four Generations of Royalty
Holt, Renfrew
& COMPANY LIMITED
Sherbrooke at Mansfield
MONTREAL
also Quebec, Toronto, Winnipeg

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

OGILVY'S LABEL
is your guarantee of quality and sound value
JAS. A. OGILVY'S Limited
Established 1866

QUALITY in EVERY DETAIL
TOILET LAUNDRIES LTD.
WI. 5121

Scotts
RESTAURANT
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FRESH FOODS
WHERE QUALITY COUNTS
Stores Everywhere in Eastern Canada
DOMINION

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Shoes for Men and Women
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Better Fitting Footwear
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1395 St. Catherine St. W.

"FULL SHADE BRIGHTER" CLEANING

Deckair
FRONTENAC 3131

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
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• Women's and Children's Wear
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MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
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European Classified

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PUBLIC SPEAKING privately taught. WELbeck 4947. Kirkham Hamilton, Speakers' Academy, 67, Hallam St., London, W. 1.

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Within a few minutes of Kensington High Street, convenient to two Christian Science churches; quiet, spacious, unfurnished flats in countried surroundings, with central heating, constant hot water; efficient day and night portering service, air-raid shelters, designed and constructed under the supervision of the company's architects; containing 4-6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2-3 reception rooms, ample domestic offices; rentals £275-£365 per annum. Owned and managed by Associated London Properties Limited. Apply District Office: 2 Oakwood Court, London, W. 14. Telephone Western 0181.

LAUNDRIES

For Clean and Dainty Frocks,
Linen and Underwear send to
THE ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY
88 Packington Road, Acton, London, W. 3
Phone Acorn 1794
Silks and Woollies special attention

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Small Hotels and Pensions in Great Britain, Eire and Northern Ireland

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Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tite
Dudsbury Road, Ferndown, Dorset
Phone Northbourne 28

EAST CROYDON, Surrey.—A comfortably furnished bedsitting room; homely, suit business gentleman; meals if desired; wireless. 28, Sydenham Road.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE **Regent Hotel**
59, Osborne Road
Good Board Residence, every comfort
Tel. Jes. 906

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ROBIN HILL HOTEL
Close sea, shops, amusements; central heating, h. and c.; garage; modern beds, excellent food; moderate terms. MR. and MRS. HALE

England

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For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Whitehall 9691. Hours: 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily Saturday 9 a. m. to 12:15 p. m.
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ALL CLASSES OF INSURANCE
LESLIE H. EVANS
Lancaster House,
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ENGLAND (Continued)

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Charles H. Baber
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for
SCIENTIFIC FOOT FITTING
No Feet Too Difficult for Us to Fit and Give Comfort
302-3 Regent Street, W. 1
Near Queens Hall
Also at 22 James Street, Harrogate

GREGG & CO., Ltd.
Sheffield Cutlers and Ironmongers
Specialty Stainless Knives
27 SLOANE SQUARE, S. W. 1
1196 SLOANE
347-349 FULHAM ROAD, S. W. 3
9808 FLAXMAN

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CONSUMABLE FOOD SPECIALISTS
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LONDON, W. C. 1

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The Ideal Laundry (HIGHGATE) LTD.
Highgate Village, N.6
MOUNTVIEW 1876
Serving Hampstead, Golders Green, Hendon, Muswell Hill, Finchley, Barnet, Southgate, Bromley and Wood Green
Would like to Serve you too!

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GIVE GOOD GIFTS *from*
LANGTON'S
(A. F. LANGTON)
Time Expert
Jeweller, Silversmith
(No Coupons Required)
3, PRINCES PARADE
MUSWELL HILL, N. 10
Phone Tudor 6050

LONDON E.—Woodford

W. G. MUMFORD
The Noted Stores for GROCERY and PROVISIONS
8 Station Parade, Snaresbrook — Tel. Wanstead 4180
169 High Road, Woodford Green — Tel. BUCkhurst 0134
26 Broadway, Woodford Green — Tel. BUCkhurst 0053

LONDON S. E.
West Norwood

Furniture Removed
Valuations for All Purposes
SHIPPING *Days* STORING
Modern Home Furnishers
WEST NORWOOD, LONDON, S. E. 27
Phone GIPsy Hill 1155

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MOFFITT BROTHERS LTD.
General Drapers
COSTUMIERS, FURRIERS, SILK MERCERS, HOUSEHOLD LINENS.
8, 10, 12, Church St., Accrington. Tel. 2369
Also at 39, 41, Scotland Rd., Nelson.

BLACKBURN

You Always Buy Better at
SELLERS the food SELLERS

BLACKPOOL

MISS F. L. SPRING
Exclusive Gowns, Coats and Millinery
FUR COATS and FURS A SPECIALITY
9 QUEEN STREET
BLACKPOOL PHONE 3114

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K SHOES
EXTRA COUPON VALUE
C. H. BESWICK
3, Churchgate Bolton

H. & S. SENIOR
SPECIALISTS in HAND TAILORED *Clothes for Ladies and Gentlemen*
39 BRADSHAWGATE Phone 3552
Own materials made up at moderate charges. Urgent orders at short notice. Agents for LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S BURBERRY AQUATITE RAINCOATS and other famous makes.

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Say It With Flowers
ERNEST ALLSOP
Specialist in Flowers and Their Arrangement
Seeds • Bulbs • Sundries
17 NORTH PARADE
Telephone 5535

Crossword Quiz Answers

S	K	Y	L	A	R	K	
P		E		L		A	
I	L	L		A	N	N	
D	O	L	L	S		S	
E	G	O		K	E	A	
R		W	E	A	R	S	
	A		N		E		
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M	I	L		I	T	E	
P		E		N		S	
S	A	R	G	E	N	T	

ENGLAND

BRADFORD (Continued)

Brown Muff's of BRADFORD
Yorkshire's Famous Store
80 Departments
Offer You Highest Quality in the Most Varied Merchandise
Telephone 2890 (Fourteen Lines)

ILLINGWORTH, NEWBOULT & CO. LTD.
WESTGATE
Bradford's Leading Drapers
A century's reputation behind us for silks and woollen materials and the quality still being maintained.

SKELTON'S
A Name Distinguished in MEN'S WEAR OF QUALITY
GLOVES HOSIERY NECKWEAR SHIRTS PYJAMAS ETC.
61 MARKET STREET (Opposite Town Hall)
18 MANNINGHAM LANE (2 Doors from Regent Cinema)
Telephone 7239

Quality—Freshness—Purity Purchase Your
Groceries and Provisions
from
ARTHUR RHODES Ltd.
14 RAWSON PLACE
Telephone 8750-1
Also at Morecambe
Deliveries throughout the West-Riding

CHESTER

J. COLLINSON & Co.
6 Eastgate Row, Chester
Telephone 603
Exclusive Footwear
Agents for Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

DERBY

The Central Educational Co., Ltd.
BOOKS—STATIONERY—GIFTS
PRINTERS
MANUFACTURING STATIONERS
12 St. Peter's Street, Derby

For Reliability and Value
SHOP AT
Midland Drapery Co., Ltd.
DERBY
General Drapers, Gentlemen's Outfitters and Complete Housefurnishers

HALIFAX

J. Collinson & Co., Ltd.
8 Silver Street, Halifax
Phone 4447
Exclusive Footwear
Agents for Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

HARROGATE

ACKRILL Ltd.
Printers, Stationers and Bookbinders
TEL. 4001

LEEDS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Leeds 62963, 1 to 2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Perrys Cafe-Restaurant
32-36 COMMERCIAL ST., LEEDS 1.
(Next to the Halifax Building Society)
Telephone 27297

CAMOUFLAGE
PAINTING . . . DECORATING
Wetheralds Ltd. regret that for the present camouflage takes priority over painting and decorating. In playing our part to win the war, we feel sure that customers will understand why immediate attention to orders cannot always be given. When peace returns we shall once more be in the foreground with new ideas in DECORATION.
WETHERALDS LTD.
147, PARK LANE LEEDS 1
Also at London & Slough

TRY E. HUTTON
for GOOD COAL and COKE
101, Becketts Park Drive
Headingley, Leeds 6
PHONE 52128

BINGHAM
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailors
48, Otley Road, Headingley and 189, Woodhouse Lane, Leeds
Tels. 51632 and 26228

TELEPHONE 31188-9 — EST. 1850
PEACOCK & SON, LTD.
CARPETS, LINOLEUMS, CURTAINS, LOOSE COVERS, BEDSTEADS, BEDDING, BLANKETS, SHEETS, DOWN QUILTS, ETC.
THE HEADROW & PARK ROW, LEEDS, 1

ENGLAND

LIVERPOOL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Great Crosby 3281 daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

When in Liverpool
Have Lunch at
COOPERS CAFÉ
Church Street

Armstrongs
HATS OF DISTINCTION
Day and Evening Gowns, Coats, Sports Wear
12 Allerton Road, Liverpool
Phone Wavertree 139

J. Collinson & Co.
34-36 Bold Street — Royal 2618
EXCLUSIVE FOOTWEAR
Agents for Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

CLAY & ABRAHAM, Ltd.
87 Bold Street — 46 Castle Street
23 Tithebarn Street
Perfumes, Soap and All Toilet Requirements. Cameras. Photographic Equipment and Supplies.

CHARLES & Co.
THE RING SPECIALISTS
Wish to purchase Old Gold, also Silverware and Jewellery in good condition.
15, Ranelagh Street — Tel. Royal 7415

Philip Son & Nephew Ltd.
7, Whitechapel, Liverpool, 1
BOOKS ON ALL SUBJECTS
Stationery and Artists' Materials
If in doubt give a Book Token 3/6 to 21/-

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Woodley 2410 daily.
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J. & J. SHAW LTD.
for High Quality New and Second Hand
FURNITURE and CARPETS
We are open to purchase for cash Modern Furniture and Carpets of good quality and in good condition.
70, Oxford Street, Manchester, 1

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
(FRANK DRURY LTD)
Exclusive Fashions
RESTAURANT
St. Ann's Place, MANCHESTER

KENDAL MILNE & CO.
for
Fashions Furniture Fabrics
DEANSGATE MANCHESTER, 3.
BLAckfriars 6666

SHOES
WHICH FIT THE FEET
FINLEY & BABER
28/32 St. Ann St., Manchester 2

Forces of the United Nations are invited to visit—
Navana LTD
FOR PORTRAITS OF DISTINCTION
2, WATER LANE, WILMSLOW

Keep in Step with Style
HINDE'S
for fashion shoes
64/66 KING ST. MANCHESTER
Also at Richmond Street, Liverpool

The Cloister Press Limited
Letterpress Printers
Heaton Mersey, Manchester
RULE BOOKS, BROCHURES
STATIONERY, etc.
Telephone: HEA 2251-2

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

QUALITY FIRST
We are specialists in High Grade Clothing for ladies and their daughters
It Pays to Buy the Best
JOHN MOSES & CO. Ltd.
Grainger Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne
Telephone 20674-20675

Park Your Car at the
CENTRAL STATION GARAGE
Repairs A Speciality
Always Open — Tel. 26779 Neville Street Newcastle

NOTTINGHAM

ROBIN HOOD TRANSPORT
Huntingdon Street, Nottingham
LET US HAVE YOUR ENQUIRIES FOR
5 to 15 ton Loads
Phones: Nottingham 44897/8 (Two lines)

ENGLAND

SHEFFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 61073. Hours: After 6 p. m. daily except Wednesday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CM CENTRAL MOTORS (Sheffield) LTD.
BAILEY LANE SHEFFIELD 1.
PHONE 61073
FOR COMPLETE OVERHAUL, REPAIRS & ACCESSORIES

SOUTHPORT

BURSTON & NIXSON LTD.
Family Grocery Stores
41, LONDON STREET
Highest Quality and Efficient Service
Phone 2153 — Est. 1881

STOCKPORT

PHONE RUSHOLME 2823
Robinson's
THE CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS

WAKEFIELD

Coal, Coke, and Smokeless Fuel for prices or estimates.

1, Barstow Square

Eire

DUBLIN

Lowest Cash Prices
At Lee's
combined with most reliable values for Drapery, Outfitting, Millinery, Footwear, Furniture.
Edward Lee & Co., Ltd.
DUBLIN, Rathmines
DUN LAOGHAIRE, BRAY

Switzer's
IRISH LINENS and IRISH LACES
The Finest Quality Obtainable
Good Selection. Moderate Prices.
SWITZER & CO., LTD. Grafton St., Dublin

BUY YOUR COAL
IRON, STEEL AND CEMENT
at
HEITONS
18, Westmoreland Street

Scotland

EDINBURGH

COUPON FREE
RUG YARN
In all the latest shades obtainable from
M. & J. PINKERTON
382, Morningside Road, Edinburgh, 10

GLASGOW

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Giffnock 2668, 10 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RESTAURANTS
at 245, Sauchiehall Street and 104, West George Street
Open daily and each evening until 9:30 p. m. for snack suppers.
WENDY'S

Telephone Douglas 5141
GALLOWAY & LEE
JAS. M. GALLOWAY — DAVID S. LEE
Artistic House Furnishers
335 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow

JOHN A. MURDOCH & CO.
Engineers and Merchants
Tanks (Sectional) and Steelwork
Refuse Destructors
"CULMORE" KILMACOLM Renfrewshire
Telephone: Kilmacolm 333
Telegrams: Prestank Glasgow

The Laundry of Quality
The Cathkin Laundry
Giffen & Bisset, Ltd.
RUTHERGLEN
Phone Rutherglen 1701-2

CLARKE & BUCHAN LTD.
For the best in
LADIES' TAILORING
206, Sauchiehall Street, C. 2

HELEN A. MORRIS
Gowns Coats Suits
154, Byres Road, Hillhead
Phone Western 4378

FLORENCE GORDON
297, Sauchiehall Street, C. 2.
is now showing
BLOUSES and JUMPERS
Suitable for Spring Wear

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

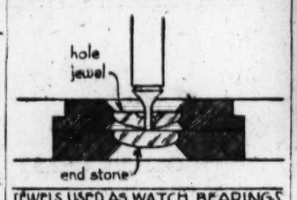
Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Did You Ever Wonder

How Synthetic Sapphires Can Play an Important Part in the War Effort?

The sapphire and ruby, in the world of gems, both are transparent varieties of the mineral corundum or aluminum oxide. They differ from each other only in color. Consequently, when synthetic rubies and sapphires are made in the laboratory, chromium oxide is added to the aluminum oxide to give the man-made ruby its rich red color, while iron and titanium oxides are used to tint artificial sapphires which are intended for use in jewelry. Laboratory-made gems can be told from natural stones only by experts.



JEWELS USED AS WATCH BEARINGS

Synthetic sapphires, made by fusing very finely powdered aluminum oxide in an oxy-hydrogen furnace, are used for bearings in precision instruments vital to the war effort. Sapphires used for bearings differ from synthetic sapphires used in jewelry only in that they usually are colorless—not tinted by the addition of metallic oxides.

In the scale of gem hardness, the diamond tops the list with a rating of ten. Corundum (ruby and sapphire) has a rating of nine, second only to the diamond. Topaz is listed as eight; quartz at seven, etc.

The chief value of the sapphire for bearings is its hardness. Real rubies and sapphires, as well as synthetic stones, have long been used for bearings in watches.

Spinel ruby (which is neither a natural nor a true artificial ruby) is made, not from aluminum oxide, but from magnesium-aluminum oxide or aluminate of magnesia. Spinel ruby has a hardness of eight—that of topaz—and is not, consequently, as hard as the true ruby. It is, however, harder than glass or steel. Spinel, like the ruby and sapphire; is used in bearings.

Some idea of the importance of synthetic jewels in the war effort may be gained from the following figures: More than 4,000 rubies and sapphires are used in the engine room of today's battleship. The fire-control mechanism and navigation instruments on the battleship each account for a hundred more. Over a hundred jewels are involved in the manufacture of the instruments on the panel of a big bomber, and more jewels are employed in the bombsight.

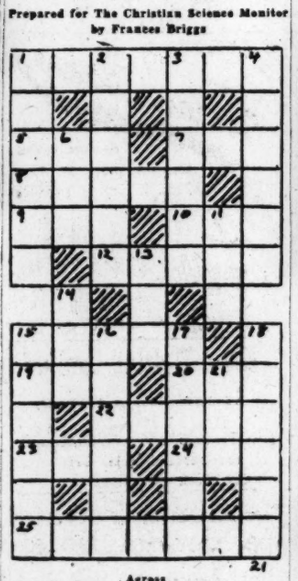
W. P. Keasbey

Looking Ahead

A French refugee in Chile is operating a seed farm near Santiago, producing the garden seeds preferred in western Europe; they are for postwar use in France and the Netherlands.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—One of Shelley's best-known poems concerns what creature?
5—In what State of U. S. was Carl Sandburg born (abbr.)?
7—Girl's name.
8—What toys were once made chiefly in Germany?
9—Self.
10—What is a large parrot of New Zealand?
12—One wears, fires, or feeds a bolero—which?
13—"All the world's a ——."
19—How many square meters in a deciare?
20—What Greek letter is equivalent to English "r"?
22—Who served only warm water at a banquet?
23—What is a unit used in measuring the diameter of wires?
24—Noun suffix.
25—Who painted "Carmencita"?

Down
1—What creature sat down beside Miss Muffet?
2—What is the color of daffodils?
3—Where might you find totem poles?
4—Where is Leavenworth?
6—Bulky piece of timber.
11—Before.
13—"Oh, to be in —— now that April's there." (abbr.).
14—Devoured.
15—Philatelists collect what?
16—What is the entire horn of an animal of deer family?
17—State robe of European judges is lined with what?
18—According to Pope, what kind of man is "the noblest work of God"?
21—Fiery.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Did You Ever Wonder

How Synthetic Sapphires Can Play an Important Part in the War Effort?

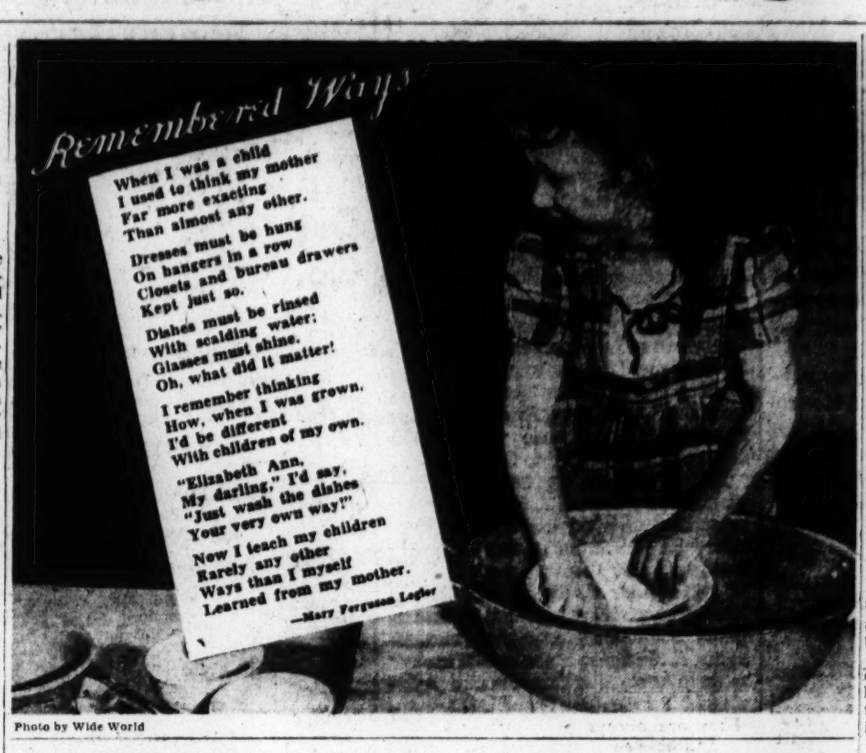


Photo by Wide World

Pronunciation of Proper Names in the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, 1939, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Chakmak (Popular spelling for Çakmak), **Marshal Fevzi** (fĕv-zē' chäk-mäk')—Turkish Army Chief of Staff.

Devinck, Gen. Paul (pôl dē-vănk') — Chief of General Giraud's personal staff.

Ebeye (ā-bā'-yā) — Island north of the Kwajalein Atoll in the Marshalls.

Il Lago (ēl lä'-gô)—Mountain north of Cassino, Italy.

Kwajalein Atoll (kwä'-jä-län')—Main Japanese base in the Marshall Islands, now captured by the Allies.

Mga ('m-gä')—Rail junction southeast of Leningrad.

Meretskov, Gen. Kirill A. (kyi-ryĕl' myi-ryĕts-kôf')—Russian general in the Leningrad area.

Namur (nä'-moor)—One of the landing points of the Americans in the Marshall Islands.

Stimigliano (stē'-mē-lyä'-nô) — Town 25 miles above Rome on the railroad to France.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Gilze-en-Reijen (gĭl'-zĕ ĕn rī'-ĕn)—Large German fighter base in Holland.

Ponape (pō'-nä-pā')—Largest of the Caroline Islands and important outpost of Truk, main southern Japanese base in the Pacific.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ārm, ăsk, sofa; ēve, hēre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, Ill, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ûnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdure; x = ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

A Verse for Today . . .

He commandeth even the winds and water, and they obey him.—Luke 8:25

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Home by Proxy

New Orleans

He was a young Canadian member of the air forces, traveling on a furlough which seemed too brief to justify going to his distant home. It was apparent this was uppermost in his thought as he saw his comrades joyously greeted as they reached their various destinations.

"I won't lack entertainment nor company," he mused. "The USO helps out that way. But that isn't the same as having someone waiting for you."

A civilian fellow passenger caught this spirit of dissatisfaction. Pondering what he might do about it, he discovered the young man was going to his own home city, whereupon it did not take him long to dispatch a telegram which, upon the arrival of the train, brought his wife and two daughters to the station—not alone to greet him, but the young soldier as well; to bear the latter off to their home and make him feel a part of it for the remainder of his furlough.

In Lighter Vein

Solves the Problem

One St. Louis bus driver diplomatically admonishes his passengers with: "Kindly push each other to the rear, please."

Now He's Glad

High pressure salesmen
I would formerly shun,
But Joe—bless him!—
A favor has done.
He sold me five tires
In July, '41.

NEWS ITEM— LISBON:- IT IS REPORTED THAT RAZOR BLADES ARE NOW USED AS CURRENCY IN PARTS OF GERMANY
DOES MONEY BURN A HOLE IN YOUR POCKET, ADOLF ?
LATELY IT CUTS A HOLE
UNTER DEN LINDEN
SOMETHING WRONG WITH THE PLUMBING, MAX ?
NO! JUST TREASURE HUNTING
DEPOSIT RAZOR BLADES HERE
BERTHA, WHEN I GET THROUGH TURN THIS AXE IN FOR SOME SMALL CHANGE
HE LOST HIS MONEY WHEN THE RAF BOMBED BERLIN — NOW HE'S TRYING TO RECOUP
I.F. van Zeeland

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Not Responsible for Opinions*

By Le Pelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*I Haven't Time to Argue*

By Rodgers

"If you don't mind, I'd like to get out of here," I told Snoopy-
"But I do mind," said he. "Unless, first, you tell me what you've discovered tonight-"
"If that's the way you feel about it-" I said, getting all set, "Here I come anyway!"
And that settled that!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Off We Go*

By The Hagers

"Drake, lead me to our missing ace. I'll follow; you may set the pace."
I tried to say, "I'll be your guide, But in your plane I'd like to ride."
Said Red, "I don't know what that means, But tell it, drake, to the marines.
Fly home! Your dinner's getting cold, And Mrs. Duck is apt to scold."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

A Visit Returned

Blasting Truk, pounding Ponape, capturing the Engebi airstrip on Eniwetok, sinking a convoy off Kavieng, seizing Green Island, last of the Solomons—hitting Japan's outer defenses hard in half a dozen widely scattered spots—American power was really unveiled last week in the Pacific.

Sanguine hopes of Americans naturally soar high on the wings of such news. And it is not too much to say that most of Japan's outer defense chain has been chopped into bits. Isolated strong points remain — Kusaie, Wotje, Jaluit, Wake, Nauru, Rabaul, Ponape. The enemy is now having to choose between abandoning these or trying to supply and reinforce them against the engulfing tide of American sea and air power.

Yet the road to Tokyo is still long. Truk, key link between Japan's inner and outer island defense rings, has by no means been disabled. The "return visit" which Admiral Nimitz said "effected a partial settlement of the debt" for Pearl Harbor did some damage to Truk's permanent installations, but the heaviest blow was at ships and planes. The sinking of nineteen small ships is a useful blow but not a crippling one. The destruction of 200 planes may be even more damaging. We may be sure the enemy will scramble to replace quickly the air defenses of the great base, for it is from the air that Truk is most vulnerable.

Close-in shelling by big ships is rendered dangerous by barrier reefs. And the islands of the Truk group are not flat sandy strips, but high, wooded hills, which hide and shield ships and fortifications. Naval guns cannot sweep them as they swept Kwajalein and Tarawa. But bombers can make Truk's harbors traps for ships.

The fact that the enemy had no big fleet units there could mean that he has already given up using it as a major naval base. He may have pulled his carriers and battleships back to Palau or to the home islands. But experience with Rabaul suggests that the process of neutralizing Truk may be a long one. Even so, it is well begun. Tokyo must look for surprise blows in many places—it is itself expecting raids—but it can count on other attacks at Truk. Admiral Spruance's carriers "know the way" now, and they will not be satisfied with one visit. Before many months have passed American forces will move in to stay.

Translating Pan-America

Ever since the inauguration of the "Good Neighbor Policy" and especially in the last few years when Pan-American solidarity has been recognized as an instrument of American security, the people of the United States have been entertaining an uncomfortable suspicion. It is a suspicion about themselves, not their neighbors.

It is now confirmed in a long-needed report prepared by the American Council on Education under sponsorship of the State Department's Office of Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

The average North American's knowledge of the people with whom he hopes to co-operate for hemisphere security is at best sketchy. Usually it bristles with memories of the frictions of American history and is void of great achievements in which the nations of the Western Hemisphere ought to take common pride.

The Council's report may itself do much to increase the good will of Latin Americans toward their northern neighbors. It bespeaks an interest in cultural and spiritual values which in the United States has not often enough shown itself in a way appreciable to Latin Americans. Moreover, it indicates a growing awareness of the cultures and achievements of South America, an awareness which has been all too slow in developing and whose absence has been a cause of much resentment south of the Rio Grande.

But it does more than this. It offers specific suggestions for the correction of textbooks and other materials used in United States schools. It is not too much to expect that its proposals will be followed. Some European countries have already co-operated, with mutual benefit, in the revaluing and rewriting of their history texts.

The report, which Dr. George F. Zook, president of the American Council on Education, described as "a milestone," will be received by all serious students of Pan-American relations as an important political as well as educational contribution.

Armies in the Sky

Allied air operations over Europe have reached such a scale of almost Wellsian — even Wellesian — fantasy that mere landlubbers have difficulty in measuring them. The American force of 2,000 planes which strafed Germany on top of the RAF's 2,500-ton smash at Leipzig is the biggest yet. Its work will be cheered by London, itself recovering from the worst German raid since 1941. British civilians know from experience what Allied sorties must be doing to Germany.

For Americans to hear that the planes of the Eighth Air Force carried more than an army division into Germany on the latest smash at plane factories helps them to sense the size of this operation. To be told that it knocked out 25 per cent of German plane production is even more encouraging. If the figure is accurate it is a far more vital statistic than the size of the attacking force. For it spells extra assurance of air supremacy when the Second Front opens.

The Fault, Dear Parents—

Two items in the day's news suggest pointedly that juvenile delinquency finds its roots in parental laxity, indifference, and bad example.

A police sergeant in East St. Louis, Illinois, took into custody six teen-age boys and girls at a late hour and phoned their parents. Three fathers, he said, "bawled him out" for waking them, one mother couldn't leave her baby, another was undressed and uninterested, and the sixth parent used language the cop would not repeat.

The parents of one of the two 12-year-old boys who wrecked the interior of a Protestant church in Bayside, Queens, Long Island, were separated, reports Mayor La Guardia, who implies that home conditions were responsible in each case. It is not the woodshed and a paddle that is needed, as the Mayor recommends — at least, not for the children alone.

Congress and Conversion

It is entirely proper for Congressional leaders to question the Baruch-Hancock proposals for shifting America's war production back to a peacetime basis. Congress should have the decisive voice in broad policies of reconversion. Senator George may be excused for some uneasiness about the plan to set up a Surplus Property Administration by executive order.

But this last appears to be the only part of the Baruch proposals which does not leave the machinery for transition up to Congress. And the recommendation for executive action might be Mr. Baruch's way of nudging Congress to act. Already it has had the effect of bringing Senator George to put forward his own bill covering demobilization.

Congressional leaders would do well to avoid any sense of rivalry between their own plans and the Baruch outline. The latter holds much that they might well accept. And it is definitely a spur to more rapid movement by Congress. Its own position and the country's welfare will be best served, not by obstructing the Baruch plan or by trying to supervise all the details of reconversion, but by speedier action to fix policy and set up machinery.

Sticking by the Job

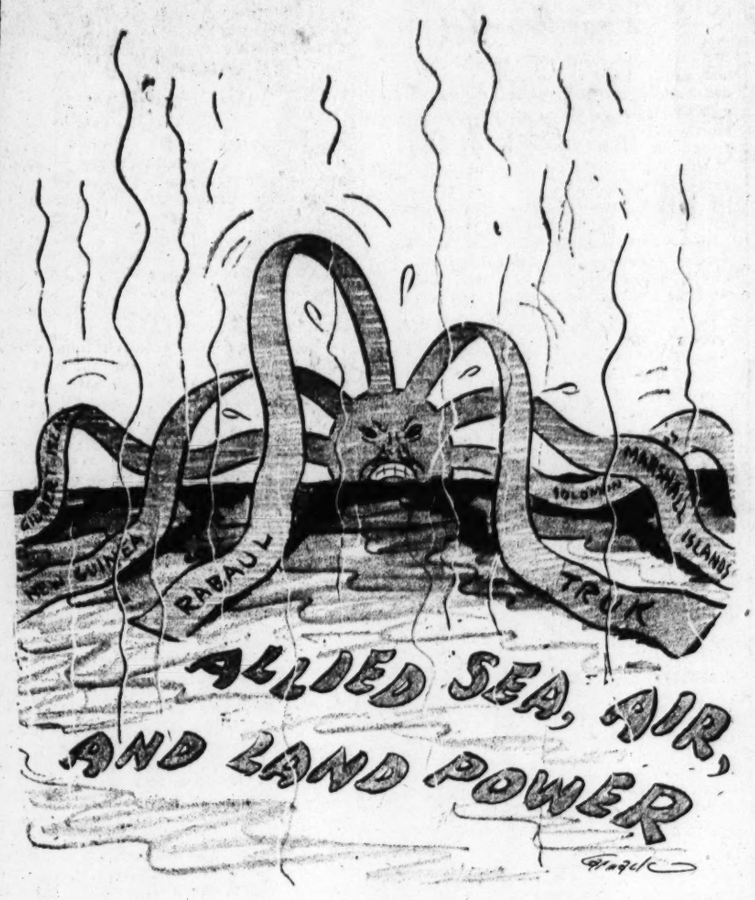
Home Front

DETROIT, Mich. — Production of Diesel motors for army invasion craft was halted by a strike of 3,000 employees of the Detroit Diesel engine division of General Motors Corp. Corporation officials said workers refused to pass through picket lines formed by United Automobile Workers (C. I. O.). The dispute started when 150 workers quit in protesting the discharge of a union committeeman charged by the corporation with restricting output. —*United Press dispatch.*

Battle Front

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY ON THE ANZIO BEACHHEAD — Praise from all the officers and men was high today for the courage and efficiency of the surviving nurses after the attack by a Nazi bomber [on a beachhead hospital]. The remaining nurses were grimly declaring their intention to continue at their posts. "You couldn't get me to go home now," insisted Lieut. Gladys Joyce of Duluth Minn.—*Associated Press dispatch.*

The "Wilting" Sun



Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Opposes National Service

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

American free labor has outproduced slave labor. It will continue to do so unless anti-labor groups persuade Congress to impose totalitarianism on this democracy with the proposed universal service law.

Under this law, every man and woman between 18 and 65 would be subject to Government control. Labor would be completely regimented and placed under an odious form of compulsory service. The right to higher wages or changing to a better job would be denied. Labor has done nothing to deserve such arbitrary treatment.

A majority of soldiers are from the working class. They are fighting for democracy and against repugnant regimentation. Their fathers, mothers, sisters, brothers, wives, and sweethearts have gone into war work and toiled faithfully to furnish abundant fighting munitions. When soldiers return home would they not resent finding their families in bondage to a form of fascism, against which they had fought abroad?

In view of the production miracles performed by American labor, there is no crying need for such compulsion. In England, where such law was enacted, it has not stopped strikes.

The enactment of such law is resented and opposed by all unions, except by a few that have at times been classed as communist-controlled. J. S. MIDDLETON

Newark, N. J.

Postpone the Election?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Is not Congress wasting valuable time on the soldier vote? How on earth can any soldier in the trenches or foxholes vote intelligently for our next President? I know very little about politics or how the country is run from a constitutional point of view.

Why is it not wise to leave us as we are and vote for a President to take office six months after hostilities cease? There would be no changing horses in the middle of the stream, and those who like our present executive for war and who would like a change for running this country after the war would be satisfied.

HENRY B. PARSONS

Colorado Springs, Colo.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Postponement of the election is not possible under the Constitution.

Letters Will Help

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a recent "Intimate Message From Washington," Roscoe Drummond raised the question as to whether the soldiers can be adequately informed about the coming election so as to reach a voting decision. It is a difficult problem, but have you thought of the letters soldiers receive from their homefolk? Granted, these letters are not going to be unbiased; if anything, they will be the opposite. Yet, in all probability such letters will give the soldiers a better picture of the political climate than reams of official communications.

The important thing now, it seems, is making it possible for the soldiers to vote. Once that is done, watch how the homefolk will proceed to "enlighten" them.

New York MORGAN MAYO

A New Bill of Rights?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Don't you think we all in America should very carefully consider the President's proposed "New Bill of Rights"? We already have one "Bill of Rights." Like the Ten Commandments, the first ten amendments, in particular, need to be understood better and obeyed more.

The Founding Fathers of this great Republic brought forth in their legal documents thoughts that unfolded from their prayers.

Those who have made our Constitution and the Bill of Rights a study recognize that the power in them, based on justice and fair play for all, is ample to meet our needs, if we will but recognize it, and obey the law we already have. The first Amendment is cause for unceasing gratitude. Nothing less than a truly God-impelled animus, such as ushered in the Ten Commandments in Moses' time, could have originated them. Let's hold to them and obey them.

Pasadena, Calif. L. L. R.

The Civil Aviation Bill

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The pressure of Congressional work has delayed me in expressing to you my appreciation of the support your newspaper gave to the Civil Aviation Bill—HR 3420—now pending in Congress.

While the members of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee of the House, of which I am Chairman, are not entirely united, a substantial majority is giving this measure their loyal support. Its early enactment will aid aviation and give advance preparation for that new era of air navigation which should follow the war.

After the last war, due to the lack of proper Government encouragement, air progress was held at a standstill to the great disappointment of the nation. We should not repeat that mistake by delaying or preventing the enactment of legislation needed to meet the certain problems of the postwar period. CLARENCE F. LEA, Chairman,

House Committee on Interstate

Washington and Foreign Commerce

Wants a Credit Line

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Having read The Christian Science Monitor since it began publication, I am always happy to see every indication of complete honesty and freedom from the ordinary commercial pressures exerted on newspapers in this day. . . .

I want to write this word of commendation for your explanation [appended to a dispatch reporting Senator Guffey's charges] of how the Monitor prints material submitted by the Reader's Digest.

What I would like to see is a statement at the head of each such article in the future indicating its source.

Kenosha, Wis. HOWLAND H. PADDOCK

The Rail Labor Problem

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have read with interest your recent editorial, "Canadian Roads Carry On." Of course, the railroads of the United States do not seek to detract from the truly fine record of accomplishment by our colleagues to the North. But, in that article you say:

> The Canadian traffic problem has been accentuated by a labor shortage such as the United States does not know. Out on the wind-swept prairies or in the Rockies, the loss of even a dozen men in each community, either to the Army or to the war plants, means that the railroads are virtually denuded of spare help for track work.

I wonder if the writer of that editorial stopped to realize that the railroads in this country, particularly in the Northern States, must also operate through "wind-swept prairies and the Rockies" in territory very similar, and from an operating standpoint, to that of Canada, serving many communities which are comparable as to population. In addition, we have our vast desert areas presenting essentially the same problem. In the United States we are faced with the operation of a Selective Service Act which takes men without limitation as to place of service, while in Canada only those who volunteer are eligible for duty overseas.

Functioning now with a total shortage of something more than 100,000 men, the railroads of the United States are scheduled to lose during the first six months of this year in excess of 85,000 more men.

We do not seek to minimize the troubles of our neighbors, but we do believe that a correct understanding of our own problem by the American public is an important factor in its proper solution.

JOSEPH H. HAYS, Counsel,

Western Association of

Chicago Railway Executives

This newspaper assumes no responsibilities for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Jottings From a Reporter's Notebook

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Roscoe Drummond

TIME OUT—Since Congress reconvened in January, at no point has it succeeded in putting any major measure into law.

During this same period, President Roosevelt has at no point succeeded in obtaining Congressional support for any major request.

Congress can pass bills but cannot get them by the White House.

The President can resist Congress but he cannot carry Congress with him.

This is government by veto. It is negative government, embarrassing in time of peace and perilous in time of war. Today, the Federal Government is more than balanced; it is checkmated. It is the kind of standoff between the legisfative and executive branches of the Federal system which harassed President Hoover during the second two years of his Administration, and it now looks that only decisive support or decisive defeat in the Fall elections will end it.

SECURITY AND TARIFFS — The Republican Party's two most recent Presidential nominees are now calling for a sweeping revision on long-standing G. O. P. policy. They declare in effect that unless the party adjusts its views to the realities of the postwar world, it will wreck the capitalist system and not deserve the trust of the country.

Wendell Willkie's primary plea is that G. O. P. shed all its isolationist ties and guarantee collaboration in the peace.

Mr. Willkie is now joined by the leader of another wing of the party, Alf M. Landon, who pleads for discarding its "high-tariff traditionalists."

"The time has arrived," Mr. Landon remarks, strongly criticizing his party's Smoot-Hawley tariff legislation, "when everyone's interest requires that there be a universal removal of impediment to international trade.

"We must now ask ourselves whether the capitalist system is going to kill itself by its reluctance to engage in an expanding world commerce."

Since postwar foreign policy and postwar economic policy comprise about the sum total of real issues in this coming campaign, the party's two Presidential candidates marked out for the Republicans a large area of reform which is needed before they face the electorate this Fall.

BEFORE OIL—Congress and the Administration are today talking a lot about the need of "assuring access" to petroleum reserves in the Middle East in view of America's own dwindling resources. But the real problem isn't petroleum, it's peace. We had access to rubber reserves in the East Indies but that didn't guarantee us rubber. No system of world commerce will guarantee anything in the postwar world unless there is security.

FEWER PROSECUTIONS—As measured by the anti-seditionist prosecutions of the Federal Government, there is more solid national unity throughout the United States behind this war than behind World War One. In sharp contrast with 1918 and after, the Department of Justice has brought comparatively few prosecutions for utterances alleged to obstruct the conduct of the war.

A total of 26 Federal cases involving 130 persons were reported by the Civil Liberties Union up to a few months ago, compared to more than 1,500 persons involved in almost 1,000 Federal prosecutions in World War One.

The prosecutions for seditious speech and publication have been confined largely to the leaders of small movements of protest, of obscure religious sects, of some obvious rackets and of organizations professionally anti-Semitic, anti-Communist, anti-Ally, anti-Government, and pro-Axis.

PACIFIC TEMPO—The military judgment in Washington is that the assault on Truk, which is the core of Japanese strength in the Southwest Pacific, is an even bolder operation than those carried out by the United States fleet against the Gilberts and the Marshall Islands.

Security prevents disclosing the number of aircraft carrier units which participated in the action in the Marshalls, but the fact that the fleet was able to move almost simultaneously against Truk suggests something of the gathering air and naval power now available against Japan.

It is the stepped-up tempo of the offensive which is the clue to its largest meaning. We were 17 months completing the Solomons campaign. It was two months and 10 days between the real assault on the Gilberts and the invasion of the Marshalls. Seventeen days later the fleet was striking at Truk.

This is the first great offensive move toward the Indies and China.

Blaming It on the American Election

A Letter From London

By Mallory Browne

Is the chance—slight though it may be—of uniting Europe after this war to be lost because this is American election year in Britain?

For this is American election year in Britain, especially perhaps here in London. By this I mean, of course, that to an extent probably unprecedented in history there is a tendency on the part of the Government offices in Whitehall to put off important decisions on matters of international policy until after the American elections next November.

"Until America decides," one hears it said time and time again by high Government officials, as well as by British big businessmen, "There is nothing we can do. We cannot determine our own line of policy until we know whether the United States is going to withdraw into itself again as it did after the last war." And most of them add: "In other words whether or not Roosevelt is going to be re-elected."

There is no use in Americans' ignoring the fact that that's the way the coming Presidential election looks, broadly speaking, to the average Englishman.

To an American, this oversimplified picture appears sadly out of perspective—especially, perhaps, if he's a Republican. But it is important to remember that President Roosevelt is quite naturally and inevitably associated in the thought of the people of Britain with the Atlantic Charter, with the Four Freedoms, and above all with Lend Lease—in other words, that Roosevelt is regarded in Britain not as a party man at all, but as both leader and symbol of a liberal American foreign policy, culminating in a closer Anglo-American partnership, among the United Nations for the winning of the war.

Thus viewed from across the Atlantic, American domestic issues easily shrink into invisibility; and an electoral contest for or against Roosevelt would take on the aspect, at this distance, of a straight fight between co-operation and isolationism.

That's one side of the picture of this American election year in Britain. But although badly out of focus it is unlikely to do any serious harm, because the British people as a whole, with obvious common sense, realize Presidential elections are America's own business and nobody else's.

But there's another aspect to the problem. It is the tendency referred to above of British officials and business leaders to postpone vital policy decisions on the ground that nothing can be done until after the November elections.

This may be justifiable in some cases. What cannot be justified, however, is a related tendency on the part of Whitehall, and particularly perhaps of the British Foreign Office, to shelve certain urgent international problems on the grounds that "America wouldn't like it, especially not until after the elections." A crying example of this at the present is the problem of European unity. Every time anyone brings up a proposal that certain preliminary steps designed to open the way toward modest measures of European unity might be taken or even considered, now, the reply one hears in London is: "Oh, no. We couldn't do that because the Americans wouldn't like it if we took the lead in any efforts to unify Europe."

Now not only am I personally convinced that this is absolutely false but I have never been able to find a single American on either side of the Atlantic who is not a strong advocate of European unity. Of course, a United States of Europe is a distant goal and not an immediate possibility; that's not the question. The question is whether a beginning is to be made now in numerous important little ways to prepare ground for a Federal approach to an ultimate solution of the European problem. Surely the American people, as a whole, regardless of whether they're Democrats or Republicans, pro-Roosevelt or anti-Roosevelt, believe in the federal idea, and in greater measure of unity for the countries of Europe. For certain dilatory British diplomats to attempt to shift the blame for their own negative policy onto Washington or onto American Presidential elections is hardly the best way to win the peace.

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